

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. X., No. 314.

SHANGHAI, MAY 10, 1873.

PRICE, Tls. 12 7 AN.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing between ISAAC M. BULL, JAMES PURDON, JOHN G. PURDON and S. HUBBARD CLARKE, in Hongkong and China, under the style of BULL, PURDON & Co., ceases this day by effluxion of time.

Outstanding accounts will be settled by either of the Partners who for that purpose are authorized to sign the firm in liquidation.

BULL, PURDON & Co.

China, April 30, 1873.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, the business heretofore carried on by BULL, PURDON & Co. will be conducted by the undersigned under the style or firm of PURDON & Co.

Mr. HENRY W. DAVIS at Hongkong and Canton, and Mr. JOHN ODELL at Foochow, will retain the management of the business, and are authorized to sign the said firm, at those ports.

JOHN G. PURDON.

China, May 1, 1873.

31my 26

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM STEWART YOUNG, is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GILMAN & Co.

China & Japan, 1st May, 1873.

31jy 27

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLPH ZIMMERN in our firm ceased on the 30th of April last, and Mr. MORITZ KALB is this day admitted a Partner.

17my 28 REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China & Japan, May 1st, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. RUDOLPH BOURJAU, in our Firm, ceased with his death on the 14th February.

BOURJAU & Co.,
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

9jy 25

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. H. H. WARDEN and Mr. DAVID KING, JR., in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December last.

Mr. E. W. STEVENS is admitted a Partner from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

30ju 4

China, 1st Jan., 1873.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

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(No. 2) 5jy 44

July 6th, 1872.

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COLT'S NEW ARMY, NAVY AND POLICE REVOLVERS, take the Central Fire Boxer Cartridge.

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13my 14

20th Feb., 1873.

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OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brush-makers, Druggists, &c.
11de-73 67 December 12th., 1872.

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16my 32

18th May, 1872.

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16my-73 34

17th May, 1872.

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French Essences and Pomades.

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15au-73 15

20th Feb., 1872.

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5mr-74 18 6th March, 1873.



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N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co., J. LLEWELLYN & Co., Agents in Shanghai.

5ma-74 19

6th March, 1873.

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CAST-STEEL WORKS,

Essen, Germany.

SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

F. PEIL,

Shanghai, Hongkong,

Cologne (Germany.)

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JOHN AND HENRY GWYNNE,

ENGINEERS,

BOILER-MAKERS,

AND

IRON-FOUNDERS,

Hammersmith

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of

MACHINERY FOR DRAIN-

AGE, IRRIGATION, and

RECLAMATION:

PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR DOCKS, &c.;

Hydraulic Presses; Gun-

powder Machinery; Tea-

sifting and sorting Ma-

chinery; Sugar, Flour,

and Wind Mills; Steam

and Hand Cranes; Boiler

Work, &c., &c.

*. Catalogues, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to their Offices.

89 CANNON-STREET, E.C., LONDON

18jy 11

THE NEW HAT introduced by

J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their

PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and

REGULATION HELMETS, can be had

in every variety, of

BRIGGS, BRYMER & Co.,
98 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.
o-a-f 19no-73 63 November 20th, 1872.

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Hydraulic Presses, Lifts, Pumps and Rams.

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Turbine Water Wheels and Pumping Machines,

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Exhibitions of the first Cities and Coun-

tries in the World.

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o-a-w 16my-73 30 18th May, 1872.

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5jy 46

July 6th, 1872.



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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHINA SEA,
Ningpo District No. 1.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the "SESOSTRIS ROCK" Buoy has been replaced in position. It is moored 30 feet to the West of the peak of the rock, in a direct line with it, and may be passed on either side.

FRANCIS W. WHITE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Ningpo, 8th April, 1873 16ap 1113

Crystal Glass Chandeliers,

Wall Lights, Mirrors, Lamps,
China, Earthenware, & Fountains,
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Jewelled,
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PATENT PERPETUAL CRYSTAL TABLE
FOUNTAIN,

which, when complete with Flowers and Fruit,
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Rooms, Ball-Rooms, Drawing-Rooms, and
Conservatories. They are portable, most
elegant and new in design, and rich in
appearance. Also the CONSERVATORY
FOUNTAIN, 4 to 6 feet high, which is quite
independent of a service of water pipes, tanks,
and other expensive accessories, most important
for India, and having no mechanism, cannot
possibly get out of order.
60 to 100 GUINEAS.

The most wonderful invention of the day.
FOUNTAINS in Great Variety. For Per-
fumed Waters, from £2, 17s. to 100
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FOUNTAINS in Crystal, Electro } For India
Plate, or Gilt. } and other
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satisfactory arrangements for the sale of
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THE ANNUAL CLOCK with CALENDAR,
BAROMETER, &c., goes accurately for
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Registered designs of
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for India.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GAS

WORKS ERECTED IN ANY

PART OF THE WORLD.

Contracts taken, and experienced Men sent

out, as for

His Highness the NIZAM, Secunderabad,

India; the SULTAN of TURKEY; and

VICEROY of EGYPT.

Club, Mess, and General Furnishing Orders

for Glass, China and Earthenware, promptly

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Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen, His

Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and

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*. Orders must be accompanied by a Re-
mittance or Reference to a Firm in England.

o-a-f 6no 61 Nov. 7th, 1872.

THE
North-China Herald
AND
SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. X., No. 314.

SHANGHAI, MAY 10, 1873.

PRICE, Tls. 12 7/8 AN.

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NOTICE.

UNDER the Style or Firm of B. J. MORRIS & Co., I have this day established myself at Foochow, as a Commission Merchant.

BENJ. J. MORRIS.

32 10au Foochow, 1st May, 1873.

G. BUCHANAN & Co.
(OF 25 BUCKLESBURY, LONDON),
ENGINEERS AND IRON AND MACHINERY
MERCHANTS,
(Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian and
other Governments.)
RAILS, ANGLE, BAR, AND PLATE IRON,
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PILE PIERS, WHARVES, AND IRON
BRIDGES, AND GIRDERS.
SUGAR MACHINERY,
INCLUDING MILLS, VACUUM PANS, &c.

Price Lists and Estimates on application.
o-a-f 25oc 31 May 9th, 1873.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	Mar. 21	Hankow, ...	May 6
San Francisco, ...	31	Yokohama, ...	Apr. 28
Hongkong, ...	1	Nagasaki	May 3
Tientsin, ...	3	Foochow, ...	6

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.
Hongkong, ... Feb. 7 | Received Mar. 17th. || Shanghai, ... | 1 | |

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd May, the wife of AUG. H. MAERTENS, of a daughter.

On the 4th May, at Ningpo, the wife of FRANCIS W. WHITE, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, of a son.

DEATH.

In Boston, on the 19th February last, SARAH A. TYSON, wife of George Tyson, formerly of Russell & Co., China, aged 31 years.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer in shade.		Hygrometer at 9.30 A.M.		Direction of Wind.	Rain-Fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	9.30 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.		
Apr. 11	29.950	61	*	*	*	*	E. by S.	
12	29.858	61	*	*	*	*	East	
13	29.954	65	*	*	*	*	W. N. W.	
14	30.050	61	*	*	*	*	N. W.	
15	30.200	55	*	*	*	*	N. N. W.	
16	30.254	55	*	*	*	*		
17	30.350	54	*	*	*	*	N' W.	
18	30.300	60	*	*	*	*	S. S. W.	
19	30.250	60	*	*	*	*	W. N. W.	

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Chusan*, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, Messrs. Rennie, R. Miller, Gundry, Major, Allen and Wagner. Per *Sin Naning*, from Tientsin—Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Mansfield, Mrs. Buttwistle and child. From Chefoo—Mr. T. T. Ferguson. Per P. M. S. S. *Oregonian*, from Japan—Rev. and Mrs. S. Carpenter, Rev. M. T. Yates, Dr. S. F. Bliss, Messrs. W. Jaffray, Hoeflich, Maynard, Sitwell, P. Beretta, J. G. Littlefield and Grosclaude. Per *Shanse*, from Tientsin—Mr. M. G. Moore. Per str. *Nanxing*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Cullen and Contris. Per *Yuentzei*, from Foochow—Messrs. Whittall, Huber, Pauncefote and Lankin. Per *Ulysses*, from Liverpool—Messrs. Wyatt and T. M. Farmer; from Hongkong—Mr. Bell.

DEPARTED.—Per *Taku*, for Tientsin—Commander Church, R. N., and Mr. Pissareff. Per *Chihli*, for Tientsin—Messrs. Longfellow and Murray. Per *Hirado*, for Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Messrs. Rodewald, Harding, Dickens, Pinckvoss, Welch, Usill, Brett and Fraser. Per *Sin Naning*, for Tientsin—Mr. T. Watters. Per str. *Diomed*, for London—Messrs. L. P. Muller, F. Wagner, Tokuska, J. A. Bentzen and C. Jokk. For Singapore—Messrs. Claussen and Feit.

LEAVING.—Per Amer. Mail str. *Oregonian*, for San Francisco—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle and family, Rev. N. W. and Mrs. Wheeler and family, Rev. W. N. Hall and Horace Bell. For New York—Mrs. D. C. Davis, Miss M. C. Davis and Rev. J. L. Stuart. For Hamburg—Mr. Hulse. For Liverpool—Mr. W. Forbes and family, Commander C. C. Rising and G. Engelfred. For Higo—Mr.

R. B. Williams. For Yokohama—Messrs. H. de la Camp, Bukohiske and Miss Reder. Per French mail str. *Ava*, for Marseilles—Mrs. J. W. Allen and 3 Children, Messrs. H. Peters and Giudicelli. For Naples, Messrs. Ferguson and McLeod. For Hongkong—Hon. R. Rowett, Messrs. Tobias Pim, R. W. Mansfield and Bosch.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 5.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873.

THE Medical Reports of the Surgeons attached to the various stations of the Maritime Customs in China, for the half year ended the 30th September last, for the most part carry on the previously recorded observations of the various medical men. With the exception of a carefully prepared description of the outbreak of an epidemic of dengue at Amoy, and a report on the pathology of the disease, there is nothing particularly new in the present volume. Generally speaking, last summer seems to have been above the average in temperature, and a slight increase in disease is generally remarked, but, with the curious exception referred to, the diseases treated were of the ordinary type. The outbreak of dengue at Amoy was in many respects of a peculiar nature. Its sudden appearance and wide prevalence, as well as its intensity in individual cases, were in strange contrast with the facts that, although nearly every native and more than thirty per cent of the foreign residents at Amoy were attacked, the disease remained confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the port, and in no recorded case did it prove fatal. Commencing on or about the 13th of August, in a week it had so firmly established itself that the business of the port was seriously affected; merchants, boatmen and coolies being all more or less prostrated from its effects. Commencing with an attack of fever, often so sudden that patients were attacked in the middle of a conversation, on the fourth,

fifth or sixth day the patient feels comparatively comfortable, though occasionally troubled with debility. On or about the sixth day, the third stage, marked by a return of the pains and a well marked eruption, follows and lasts for a day or two; to be followed by a fourth stage of convalescence of very variable duration, from one or two days to several weeks. Dr. Watson, in his report on the health of Newchwang, deprecates too strict a quarantine on vessels arriving with smallpox on board. The disease is always more or less prevalent on shore, and the cooping of the patients on board ship is not only prejudicial to their own recovery, but is a hardship on the healthy who are compelled to remain with them. The recommendation that patients should be brought on shore, and the vessel carefully disinfected, certainly seems to be better than the ill-considered and imperfect system which seems to prevail, but needs careful supervision to guard it from abuse.

Dr. Dudgeon gives a second part of his report on the physical conditions of Peking, and the habits of the people as bearing on health. The style of building adopted by the native, and the small population to area, both conduce to health, and get rid of many of the worst conditions prevalent in Europe, where, by a system of lofty houses and common staircases, family is crowded over family, and deleterious gases have free play. The system of burial adopted has its good points, in the distance to which the dead are carried from the living; but on the other hand the practice of keeping dead bodies in the house for days or weeks is one, the evil consequences of which can scarcely be overrated. Dr. Dudgeon has sought for information on the death rate of the capital, but, as might be expected, with but little result. "The Official," he says, "at every police station knows, or ought to know, the number of families in his own particular district. In fact, by law, every arrival in the district, or even a lodger for a single night, ought to be reported to the police officer and the sanction of the Magistrate obtained. Lists of the families of each district were formerly kept, and corrected each month by the personal inspection of the police, but these lists have long since ceased to be corrected, and are therefore now useless even if obtainable." As bearing on some calculations of ours with regard to the population of the Empire, and which were vehemently attacked by the "China Mail,"

these remarks by one who has attempted, in the centre of the government of the empire, to gain some information from Chinese statistics, may have value. So wide are the estimates of the population of Peking that it is variously put down at from 500,000 to a million and-a-half. Still more at fault was the means for investigating the death rate. This latter is not to be wondered at when we find the deaths for the half-year amongst the natives in the British Settlement at Shanghai, where the population is known and a well organised police exists, put down at 175 or about 7 per thousand per annum. Special causes prevail at Peking, which ought to render the City more unhealthy than it seems to be. The filthy habit of throwing all garbage, of whatever kind, out into the streets, has not so deleterious an effect there as elsewhere, owing to the dryness of the climate, and the prevalence of bright sunshine. Its effects may however probably be traced in a more than usual prevalence of sickness when, as in 1871-72, the summer is marked by an unusual fall of rain. Meteorological reports, and a resumé of what can be learned from Chinese sources, of the history of cholera as described in the earliest medical works of the Chinese, fill up an interesting paper.

Summary of News.

The American mail of April 1st arrived on the 5th instant, by the P. M. S. *Oregonian*.

The homeward mail leaves to-morrow by the M. M. str. *Ava*.

The following Reuter's telegrams have been received during the week.

The steamer *China*, from Calcutta, took fire between Penang and Singapore and suffered considerable damage. She jettisoned eighty bales cotton. Remains a week for repairs at Singapore.

The result of the French Elections is 3 Radicals, 4 moderate Republicans and 1 Legitimist. The election of Boradet has disquieted France and it is feared that a serious conflict is brewing between Radicals and Monarchists.

The result of the Elections has created great excitement in France, and there are rumours of Ministerial changes.

The French have completed the fourth milliard.

Madrid Financial advices are deplorable; the Treasury is empty.

The Vienna Exhibition has been opened. There is apprehension of a general Indian war. American troops have suffered severely from Modoch.

Garibaldi is reported alarmingly ill.

The Italian Chamber has voted 23 millions of Francs for the Arsenal at Toranto, in opposition to the Ministry who resigned.

The race for the 2,000 guineas was won by *Gang Forward*, *Kaiser 2nd*, *Suleiman 3rd*. *Cecilia* is the winner of the 1,000 Guineas.

An analysis of the Municipal Report for 1872-3 will be found in our leading

columns. The net result is a deficit on the year of Tls. 6,899; the expenditure having exceeded the estimates by Tls. 79,305, of which Tls. 49,000 is provided by loans, and the remainder from increased revenue and various sources.

The Municipal Budget shows an actual expenditure for 1872-3 of Tls. 316,921, including the Tls. 40,000 raised by loan to buy the Soochow Creek bridges, and still involving a deficit of Tls. 6,899. The outlay for 1873-4 is estimated at Tls. 222,879, exclusive of this deficit, which raises the sum required to Tls. 229,779. The probable income is estimated at Tls. 230,202, and it is further proposed to raise loans for Municipal buildings, for Soochow Creek Bridges, for a Slaughter House, and to pay for the new Arms ordered for the Volunteer Corps. It is proposed to raise the Land Tax from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{20}$ ths of 1 per cent.; the General Municipal rates (Foreign) from 6 to 7, and (Native) from 8 to 9 per cent. It is also proposed to levy a tax on native boats trading to and from jetties within the Foreign Settlements.—A re-assessment of Foreign Houses and Land is recommended. An expenditure is proposed of Tls. 26,000 on new Municipal buildings, to be met out of the proposed loan.—An appropriation of Tls. 2,000 is asked to open and work the Lock Hospital.—Tls. 31,000 are set down for roads, out of which Tls. 15,000 is for material. We review the Budget and Estimates more fully elsewhere.

The Annual Meeting of Ratepayers is called for Monday, the 10th instant. A number of notices of motion have been sent in, and a rather animated meeting is anticipated. The excessive expenditure last year, and a proposal to increase taxation for 1873-74 will form subject of debate. The Tramway Scheme will be revived; a proposal to tax ponies and vehicles will be put forward, and various topics of interest are threatened.

The Spring Rifle Meeting of the S. V. C. was held on the 5th and 6th inst. On the first day, the Importers' Cup was won by Private Glass with a score of 36, and the Officers' Cup by Gunner F. M. Smith, with a score of 42. On the second, Private Hall won the German Challenge Cup with the excellent score of 31 (at two ranges); and Private Milsom the Consolation, with 28.

The A. D. C. gave their fourth performance at the Club Concordia on Tuesday. The pieces selected were the comedietta "Orange Blossoms" and the comic drama of "First Night." Both went off well. The occurrence of a fire outside, and a few early departures from the theatre, led, we suppose, to a rumour that it was actually in the building; and some one injudiciously adding fuel to the fear, by giving an entirely groundless alarm, a momentary excitement arose, but was speedily allayed.

A correspondent gives a glowing account of the opening of a Roman Catholic church on the well known Feng wan shan, near Shanghai. With the peculiar propensity for elevation that distinguishes Catholic Missionaries in China—and that has caused so much irritation in the case of the Catho-

dral at Peking, built close to the Emperor's palace—the top of the highest of these hills has been selected as a fitting site for a pretty church, which was opened with all due ceremony on the 1st instant, by the Bishop of Kiangnan, in the presence of a large number of Chinese—Christians and lookers on. Details of the proceeding will be found in our correspondent's letter.

A fire occurred on Tuesday night about 11 o'clock, near the East Gate of the City, by which some 50 Chinese houses were burned. The Firemen of the Chinese guilds were quickly on the spot and worked well. A rumour found its way to the Club Concordia, during the performance, that an S. S. N. steamer was on fire. We presume the direction in which the glare was seen originated the impression.

An action for damages brought by Messrs. Milsom and Tod against the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, for refusing to honor the Plaintiffs' cheques in consequence of the failure of their correspondents at Lyons, was tried yesterday before the Supreme Court. The Jury gave the damages claimed, Tls. 3,000. We are unable to complete the report for publication in to-day's *Herald*. It will appear next week.

At the Mixed Court on Thursday several Chinese, concerned in a robbery of iron, the property of a foreigner, were convicted and sentenced to various degrees of punishment. The iron had been stored in an enclosed piece of ground abutting on the Creek, near the Nanjing Road, Hongkew, the fence of which was scaled by the thieves from a boat. Some fifty bundles were stolen, but their value was ordered to be repaid by the receiver of the goods, while two of the thieves were sentenced, respectively, to 200 blows and two months' cangue and 200 blows and one month's cangue. Several others implicated have yet to be arrested.

H. M. S. ships *Cadmus*, *Teazer* and *Salamis* arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon.

The two celebrated tea clippers *Thermopylae* and *Titania* arrived at Woosung on Saturday, from Newcastle N. S. W., having made the passage in 44 and 45 days respectively. The *Titania* managed to cross the bar that day, but her rival unfortunately got aground in trying the dangerous experiment. Cargo-boats were sent down to lighten her, and she got up on Monday.

We have to acknowledge a copy of a brochure containing an "Abstract of Trade and Customs Revenue Statistics from 1864 to 1872," just published at the Customs Press. The value of the foreign trade with China last year was Tls. 158, 546, 017—five millions and a half greater than in any previous year. And the Customs revenue was Tls. 11,678,636—nearly half a million greater than any previous year.

We have to acknowledge the first number of "The China and Japan Sporting Magazine," a brochure which, as our readers are aware, is to be published monthly, henceforward. The present number contains, of course, an account of the Race Meeting just ended, and a reprint of various other sporting records including a

synopsis of the Shanghai meetings of 1871 and 1872, taken from the newspapers of the period.

It is well known that the most trying, if not the most dangerous, effects of the summer sun are produced by exposing the delicate expansion of brain substance at the fundus of the eye to heat and glare, without protecting it by the intervention of glasses or other suitable contrivances. But as glasses of differing tints possess very different powers, in regard to the absorption and transmission of the more important colours of the spectrum, the choice of summer glasses is not a matter of indifference. In the first place, for obvious reasons, their rims should be surrounded by wire gauze. In the next, the neutral or blue-black coloration should be selected, inasmuch as this more fully extinguishes the yellow and red rays than does any other. Contrary to general opinion, green and blue glasses are, we believe, of little value.

The pontoon bridge over the Soochow Creek, which is now universally used for carriage traffic, has been well lit up with gas, there being two lamps on the bridge itself, three on the abutment on the Shanghai side, and one on the Hongkew side.

Edicts continue to appear in the *PEKING Gazette*, regarding the pilgrimage to the Imperial Tombs. The *Gazette* of the 9th April contains two edicts severely blaming the officials who had charge of the transport services during His Majesty's late visit to the Imperial Tombs. The camels were not ready in time, and the mules were half-starved and could not go. The Superintendent of the Imperial stables, and the Officers in charge of the Luggage, are both sent up for punishment. On the 11th is a solemn edict banishing the Chief of the Eunuchs and discharging other officials, because they were hasty in handling the dishes at one or two stages! Fancy a European Sovereign issuing an edict on such a subject.—The *Gazette* of the 14th April mentions that the members of the Imperial Council had congratulated his Majesty on his birthday, wishing him 10,000 years of happiness. And the *Gazette* of the 16th, in strange contrast, contains an edict appointing certain officials to superintend the preparation of a mausoleum for himself and his consort. It is Chinese custom to provide a coffin beforehand; and the Emperor seems to do so at once, on his accession.

The *Gazette* of the 6th April contains a memorial by Li Hung-chang which does him little credit. Li begs that certain gentry who are anxious to do honor to Woo Heu, who was Taotai of Shanghai during the height of the Taeping rebellion, may be allowed to erect a temple to him in the city. Woo had to deal with troublous times; and the honor is deserved, in his case, far better than in most. But Li's record of his services is feeble in the extreme; and unfair, not only in its omission to name the Ever Victorious Army, but in its studious attempt to depreciate the service Foreigners rendered in protecting Shanghai on the occasion of the rebel attack. No one knows better than Li that, if it had not been for

Foreigners, Shanghai would have been taken.

From TIEN-TSIN we learn that the Japanese-Chinese treaty was formally ratified in the hall of the Shanse Guild on the 30th April. The Viceroy of Chihli, who acted as Imperial Commissioner on the occasion, afterwards entertained the Japanese Ambassador and his suite at a handsome dejeuner. Rumour says that Li Hung-chang was considerably astonished, at his first interview with the Envoy, to find a gentleman dressed in foreign clothing. In deference we presume to this indication, the dejeuner was served in Foreign fashion.

A correspondent who wrote two interesting papers on the island of CHUSAN, in the *Herald* of the 27th April last year, again calls attention to the neglect of the graves of our sailors and soldiers on that island. We can only endorse his appeal to the Naval Authorities to bestir themselves in the matter. The sanction of the Home Government should be obtained to the necessary outlay for fencing in the ground.

The Taotai of KIU-KIANG has issued a proclamation forbidding the despatch of Tea musters to Hankow till the bulk of the tea represented has arrived at Takutang (on the Poyang lake). Muster chests for shipment to Hankow must in future be accompanied by the Taku-tang barrier receipt for *lekin* on the bulk, in proof that it has arrived there.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 16th contains the first definite mention we have seen, of the capture of Talifoo, the Mahomedan capital of YUNNAN. Indirect references have been made to the event; but now it is specifically mentioned, and the rebuilding of official residences is recorded.

A large number of the native Christians who were deported from the neighborhood of NAGASAKI three years ago have been brought back.—The Japanese Minister to Russia, Mr. Sawa, entertained the Grand Duke Alexis, Admirals Possiet, Fedorovski and suites at dinner on the 24th April.—The *Telegraph* from Nagasaki to Simonoseki, Hiogo, Yokohama and Yedo was opened on the 26th; but messages are only received under certain conditions, pending the official opening of the line.—A recent census of the population of Nagasaki gives 14,450 males and 15,674 females.—The *Iron Duke* was expected during the last week, *en route* for Yokohama.—A very successful regatta was held on the 25th.

A meeting of the Hirogo and Osaka Chamber of Commerce was held on the 23rd April, but no business of interest seems to have been transacted.—A meeting of the Municipal Council was held on the 22nd. It appears to have been *public*, as it is fully reported, but the business was chiefly of local interest.—The Kioto Exhibition is to remain open thirty days beyond the time originally fixed.—The Race Meeting was held on the 25th April.—A successful entertainment was given on the 26th by a Company of local Amateurs entitling themselves "Kobe Snowdrops."

From YOKOHAMA also, we hear of the return of large numbers of native Christians to their homes.

Editorial Selections.

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN TRADE.

WE have before us an "Abstract of Trade and Customs Revenue Statistics," just issued from the Customs Press, which gives valuable and interesting information regarding the progress of trade during the past eight years. We find that the total annual value of the Foreign Trade of China during that period has grown from Tls. 105,300,000 in 1864, to Tls. 158,500,000 in 1872; the increase too has been steadily progressive except in 1867 and 1870—which each show a falling off from the preceding, that was however more than recovered in the following years. Great Britain alone contributed, in 1872, Tls. 29,185,000 worth of Imports, and took Tls. 43,022,000 of Exports, aggregating nearly half of the grand total; and Hongkong and India figure respectively for Tls. 36,700,000 and Tls. 18,900,000 of the remainder. The imports from the United States were only Tls. 410,000 and the exports thither Tls. 13,279,000 during the same period. The continent of Europe only figures for Tls. 5,239,000, and is nearly rivalled by Japan with Tls. 4,608,000. The number of vessels entered and cleared during 1872 amounted to 17,090, aggregating 8,486,000 tons; showing an increase of 2,127 vessels and 1,100,000 tons over 1871. Eight thousand three hundred and sixty of these ships, measuring 3,954,000 tons were under the British flag; five thousand one hundred and seventy, measuring 3,471,000 tons under the American, and one thousand nine hundred and seventy, measuring 607,900 tons under the German, flag. Seven thousand three hundred and seventy-nine of the total number were sailing ships, and nine thousand seven hundred and eleven steamers. We need, of course, hardly remark that the latter number especially is arrived at by the frequent entry and clearance of the same river and coasting vessels.

The revenue yielded by this immense trade has of course grown correspondingly—from Tls. 7,874,000 in 1864 to Tls. 11,678,000 in 1872; and the increase has been progressive except in the case of 1870, which showed a slight falling off from its predecessor. Import Duties last year contributed Tls. 3,676,000, Export Duties Tls. 6,939,000, Coast Trade Duties Tls. 549,000, Transit Dues Tls. 270,000, and Ton-nages Dues Tls. 242,000 towards the total.

Turning now to the table classifying the several articles of trade, we find the import of Grey Shirtings in 1872 was 4,149,000 pieces valued at Tls. 9,017,000, against 7,824,000 pieces valued at Tls. 15,630,000 in 1871. T-Cloths on the other hand figure for 4,968,000 pieces valued at Tls. 7,453,000, against 4,167,000 pieces valued at Tls.

6,306,000; and Drills for 1,064,000 pieces valued at Tls. 3,298,000, against 764,000 pieces valued at Tls. 2,288,000. The total estimated value of Cotton Goods was Tls. 4,400,000 less than in 1871. That of Woollens hardly varied—Tls. 4,794,000 against Tls. 4,765,000—the increase being entirely attributable to Lustres, which figure for Tls. 1,110,000 against Tls. 899,000; while almost every other kind shows a slight decrease. Metals show an increase of Tls. 1,200,000; Opium an increase of 1,200 peculs, but the estimated value is less. The export of Raw Silk was 63,192 peculs against 55,863; that of Black Tea 1,420,000 peculs against 1,361,000; and that of Green 256,464 peculs against 232,619. These three articles contribute Tls. 71,500,000 of the Tls. 83,000,000 at which the total Export trade is valued.

We are able only to note the leading features of these Returns, which are however replete with interesting information. Tables are, for instance, given showing the value of the direct foreign trade of each port; of the whole trade of each port, and of the revenue of each port; of the net import of Opium into each port, of the export of Tea to each country, and various other detailed information. We will only add, here, that the gross value of the trade of Shanghai in 1872 was Tls. 131,364,000, against Tls. 123,526,000 in 1871, and Tls. 106,425,000 in 1870; and the Revenue it yielded to the Customs, Tls. 3,295,000 against Tls. 3,212,000 in 1871 and Tls. 2,730,000 in 1870.

THE CAPTURE OF TALIFOO.

WE publish to-day the first authentic account which has, we believe, appeared of the capture of Talifu by the Imperial arms. On the 29th of July appeared in the *Peking Gazette* a memorial from Hsü Cheng-hsun, an expectant prefect in the province of Yunnan, praying for the re-opening of the copper mines of that province, on the ground that supplies might thence be most profitably obtained for carrying on the war in the western portion of the province, including the districts of Tali, Shun-ning, Mung-hwa, Yan-chow, &c. then in the hands of the Mahomedans. Before the publication of the memorial itself, the *Gazette* had, on the 22nd July, contained an edict ordering the Board of Revenue to report on its suggestions. This report has not since been published. There also has been no official report published of the actual capture of Talifu, and we are in consequence left to supply the omission from chance allusions in the sources accessible to us. It has for some time been reported through Burmah, that the Panthays in Yunnan had met with severe reverses. The young prince Hassim, whose mission to England was the occasion of bringing the rebellion into prominent notice there, had not found it conve-

nient to return, and waited in Rangoon for a more favourable opportunity. The cause of this delay was the capture of the insurgent capital, a few particulars of which are now given by T'sin Yuh-ying in the *Peking Gazette* of the 16th April. Like the Taiping rebellion, the days of the Mahomedan Kingdom seem to have been numbered when its onward march was stopped. Its leaders do not seem to have had the faculty of restoring confidence amongst the people of the insurgent districts. Though physically and morally superior to the Chinese inhabitants, the Mussulmans of Yunnan formed the minority of the population. Their efforts to encourage trade met with no response from their miserable subjects, and were frustrated by the presence of more or less hostile States around. The Chinese Government had woke up to the necessities of the case; and the recent contests with the Taipings and the Nienfei had supplied a class of military officers accustomed to such work as was to be done in the re-establishment of Imperial power in Yunnan. Accordingly, towards the end of last year, the Chinese succeeded in investing Talifu, and by means of mines finally gained admission into the city. Its state does not seem to have differed much from that of Nanking when occupied by the Tien-wang. The insurgent chief had surrounded himself with the usual paraphernalia of Chinese royalty. He had occupied the yamén of the General-in-Chief, and had, in token of sovereignty, covered it with yellow tiles. He had constructed an inner city, and called it, in imitation of Chinese custom, the Forbidden Precinct. For the rest, the yamens and houses were destroyed or altered into places of occupation for soldiers, and the temples were completely levelled with the ground. The entire of this description tallies well with that of the French Meikong expedition, which paid a flying visit to the city, from which however they were glad to beat a hasty retreat. The Sultan, they described as ruling by simple terrorism. At the door of his Hall of Audience stood two cannon always loaded; no one except his own immediate attendants approached him, and few of his people even knew him by sight. Such was the condition of Talifu after eighteen years of occupation. T'sin Yuh-ying set himself energetically to work to destroy traces of the Mahomedan occupation. The yellow tiles were stripped off, and the buildings which they adorned destroyed, and attempts were made to re-edify the yaméns to be occupied by the Imperial functionaries. The inhabitants who had fled were invited back, and good wishes for their future prosperity liberally bestowed. But eighteen years of hostile occupation is hardly likely to be got over in a hurry. The Taipings had possession of Nanking for a much shorter period; yet to the present day the city is only a shadow of what it once was. And even this is more owing to

immigration than to the return of the old inhabitants. Nanking had the whole valley of the Yangtze to recruit from, while Talifu is in the extreme S. W. corner of the Empire. To the present day the ruins of Taiping occupation are more conspicuous, in Nanking, than the marks of Imperial progress. The state of Sultan Soleiman may now fairly be considered as at an end; and Chinese authority again reaches to the borders of Burmah. The present will probably afford a more opportune time than we have yet had, for pressing for an extension of trade with southwestern China. Now that Talifu is Imperial, there ought to be no obstacle to opening communication with Bhamo. Russia stipulated, in 1859, for residents at Turbngutai and other places which approached her frontier. The same right of residence in Western China would not hamper either State, and would certainly be beneficial for both China and British Burmah.

THE MUNICIPAL REPORT.

THE MUNICIPAL report for 1872-3 shows that the Council have expended Tls. 316,921, on an income of Tls. 292,401. Having begun the year, however, with a balance in hand of Tls. 8,619, the deficit only amounts to Tls. 15,900; and it is considered that Tls. 9,000 of this sum, representing the cost of the Free Ferry across the Soochow Creek, should be raised by loan as a part of the expenditure incurred in acquiring the Bridge property which it was resolved to provide for in that manner. Deducting this sum and the Tls. 40,000 already borrowed to pay off the Bridge Company, the actual working expenses of the year remain at Tls. 269,220 against the budget estimate of Tls. 237,606. The comparative statement of receipts and expenditure given at page 100 of the Report shows very clearly how this excess arose; the amounts originally estimated and the actual expenditure under each head being placed in juxtaposition. The total variation of the original estimates was an increase on the receipt side of Tls. 81,027 (including Tls. 38,700 Bridge loan) against a deficit of Tls. 18,591 (of which Tls. 15,000 was on Wharfage Dues); and an increase on Expenditure of Tls. 103,813 (including Tls. 40,000 paid the Bridge Co.) against a saving of Tls. 24,508.

The late hour at which the Report reached us prevents us from doing more than cursorily noting the chief differences under each head. The House and Land Tax together show an increase of Tls. 9,500, which helps fortunately to counteract the deficit of Tls. 15,000 on Wharfage Dues; and opium houses come further to the rescue with Tls. 1,329. The Engineer's department is shown to contribute Tls. 8,429, which means, we presume, as the Engineer's Department cannot well be a source of revenue, that a transfer has been made, to the general credit, of some

special appropriation. Tls. 3,812 unexpectedly came to the relief of the Fire Department; but, except in one or two minor cases, the remaining items that go to make up the apparent excess are only ledger entries. We cannot think that the disappointment of Tls. 15,080 in the anticipated receipt from Wharfage Dues is very surprising, as the estimate, based on the full and very large receipt of 1871-72, in face of a reduction of tariff, was a little sanguine. The only remaining item of importance is a short receipt of Tls. 1,359 from wheelbarrows. This, however, does not imply any decrease in those machines, but a payment on their account, to the French Municipal Council, which is explained by correspondence published on pages 13 to 17. The French Municipal Council claimed that an equal division should be made, of the fees levied in the two Settlements. The English Council objected that $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ would be a fairer division; but eventually gave way for the sake of peace, and handed over a cheque for the surplus of their collections. We think their original proposal, however, was fair; the French urge that their proximity to the City involves an excess of traffic, and consequent damage to roads; and that may be true, putting street against street. But, if the aggregate of traffic over the large extent of roads in this Settlement were calculated, we imagine the result would be greatly in our favour.

Turning now to the Tables of Expenditure, we find an increase on nearly all items. The savings shown, of Tls. 7,096 under contingencies, and of Tls. 5,840 under Stud Branch, being merely ledger entries; for the Tls. 7,096 were spent under different heads, and the expense of the Stud Branch was really Tls. 7,582, as shown in the Budget, but is charged to the several Departments. Savings have been effected of Tls. 1,333 on Police, Tls. 1,846 on the Medical Branch, (through the non-employment of an appropriation for the Lock Hospital) Tls. 2,225 on the Public Garden, and a few small sums on other minor heads. A saving of Tls. 797 has also been effected on the estimate for Lighting; but we quite agree with the Council that the cost of \$3.75 per lamp per mensem, is excessive; and regret that they have been unable to persuade the Company to make a reasonable concession, in the correspondence that has passed on the subject. We believe that a lamp is estimated, roughly, to consume 17,000 cubic ft. a year, which, at the rate of \$3 per 1,000ft. charged to the Municipality on general consumption, would give \$51—actually, however, only \$41, deducting the 20 per cent. allowed to large consumers; while the amount at present paid is $12 \times \$3.75 = 45$. So that they apparently lose by the special contract. A comparison of the estimates with the expenditure is more serious, and shows an increase on all the principal items. The Nuisance Department cost Tls. 18,228 instead of Tls. 10,706—an

excess caused partly by a transfer of Tls. 4,600 from the Stud Branch, and partly by an under-estimate of Tls. 4,700 in Labour. In the Works Department there is an increase of Tls. 2,723 under the head of Salaries and Allowances, caused apparently by additional appointments of an Acting Clerk of Works, of an Assistant Overseer, and of a Drainage Foreman—who appear in this year's Budget but not in the last. Some explanation of the reasons for so large an increase of Staff would not have been out of place in the Works Committee's report. An excess of Tls. 3,000 on Buildings may be explained partly by the construction of a Lock Hospital at a cost of Tls. 1,600, and by various repairs and alterations, not contemplated in the last budget, that have been made to the Municipal premises. Tls. 2,500 of the Tls. 6,000 which have been spent on Roads in excess of the estimate, have been wisely applied in the purchase of land for forming new lines. The excess of Tls. 1,000 on the estimate for Telegraphs seems extravagant; if the little line in the Settlement cannot be worked for less than Tls. 1,900, it would be cheaper to keep half a dozen good ponies for expresses. In the General Establishment, salaries and allowances again show the large excess of Tls. 4,145, and we hope the Council will afford full explanation in regard to the necessity for this increase. The Fire Department has cost the large sum of Tls. 8,159 against an estimate of Tls. 3,000; but this seems to be more or less a matter of account. There was no attempt made to estimate expenses, in last year's budget but a simple lump contribution was entered, against a corresponding counter-entry. As a matter of fact, the French Council, the Local Insurance Offices, the Taotai, and the Chinese Guilds have contributed a further aggregate sum of Tls. 3,800, so that the real excess of expenditure is only some Tls. 1,200. But that the Municipality should be called on to pay Tls. 4,200 on this account is decidedly unfair. The Insurance offices, almost exclusively, benefit by the risk; and we are glad to learn, from the pages of the Report, that an endeavour will probably be made to force the Home Offices to pay a quota, which would have come with better grace as a free contribution.

The total result of the year's proceedings is, as we said before, that the Council leave a debit balance of Tls. 6,800, after having begun the year with Tls. 8,600 in hand, and without having had any very extraordinary expenditure to incur, except that for the Soochow Creek bridges, which is met by a special loan. We do not, however, on this account, take a gloomy view of Municipal finance, or anticipate that any increase of existing taxes will be needed. Looking back over previous Reports, we find that this is the first year, except 1870-71, in which a deficit has occurred since

1865; and 1870-71 was exceptional, in that the armament of volunteers, amounting to Tls. 15,000, was defrayed out of the current year's revenue, leaving a deficit of only Tls. 1,120 to be carried forward. The fact that the Revenue has not only failed, this year, to bear an extra strain of Tls. 9,000 for a free ferry, but has failed to meet current outlay, is susceptible of explanation other than inadequacy. That it should lead people to cast about for new sources of revenue is, however, natural; and we are glad to see, from the Council's report, that they select ponies and vehicles as legitimate objects. This tax would reach many who now contribute nothing to the revenue, while using their full share of roadway, and would even extract a few dollars from residents on the Bubbling Well Road, who have all the advantages of Municipal Government, but pay nothing towards its expenses.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

THE Municipal expenditure for 1873-4 is estimated at Tls. 222,879, against a probable income of Tls. 230,202; but the outgoing Council leave a debit legacy of Tls. 6,899, which will all but absorb the surplus. And this equalization of revenue and expenditure is only obtained by a proposed increase of taxation which we expect to find seriously opposed by the Ratepayers. It will of course be urged, on the one hand, that money must be had; but it will probably be replied, on the other, that the Municipal revenue on its present basis has hitherto fully sufficed, and that it is wiser to extricate the Finances by a loan, from the slough into which they have drifted, and to leave intact a standard of taxation which has been found to work well. The actual condition of the Municipal Finances, however, has been dealt with in reviewing the Report. At present, we have to deal with the Council's proposals for the future.

Looking first to the proposed Expenditure, we find an increase of Tls. 2,700 under the head of Police, attributable we believe to an increase in the number of Chinese constables, necessitated by the extension of beats. The Police works so well, and is so essential to our comfort and security, that this vote is hardly likely to be challenged. The Sanitary Department shows a gross reduction of Tls. 2,500; the outlay for the Nuisance Department, which was inflated last year to Tls. 18,228 is reduced to Tls. 13,876, principally however by the transfer of certain items to another (Stud Branch) heading; while Medical Expenses are raised from Tls. 1,178 to Tls. 3,500 by an appropriation of Tls. 2,000 to open and set going the new Lock Hospital. The Engineer's Department shows a reduction of Tls. 1,400; and the General Establishment a reduction of Tls. 1,100, effected chiefly on minor items.

We should not be surprised to find the Tls. 40,946 set down under this heading, still objected to as excessive. "Salaries and allowances," for instance, which cost last year Tls. 4,000 more than the estimate, and Tls. 2,400 more than the actual outlay in 1871-72, are again increased by Tls. 800; and stand now at Tls. 29,901, against Tls. 19,750, which was the actual outlay in 1870-71. The work of the Establishment has undoubtedly increased during the last three years, but we should hardly think to the extent indicated by this excess. The Stud Branch is set down at Tls. 9,640, against Tls. 7,582 which it cost last year—the excess arising chiefly from the want of new carts and other stock. Tls. 4,000 are appropriated for the Fire Department, against Tls. 3,000 asked and Tls. 8,159 actually spent last year. We can only again remark, on this point, that the refusal of the Home Offices which do a large business in Shanghai, to contribute towards the expenses of the Fire Department, is little creditable to them. They derive the benefit, and leave others to find the money. The usual Tls. 2,620 are asked for the Volunteer Force, besides a loan of Tls. 8,000 to pay for new arms and ammunition. The actual expenses last year under this head were Tls. 3,717, besides Tls. 4,000 paid in settlement of Mr. Webb's claim. There is an increase of Tls. 500 under the Local Post Office; but greatly increased facilities have been given, and the Office more than pays its own expenses.

It is upon Public Works that the exigencies of economy have fallen most severely; only Tls. 59,000 being allotted for 1873-74, against an estimate of Tls. 78,000 and an actual outlay of Tls. 133,700, in 1872-73. Tls. 49,500 of this large amount was spent in constructing a Free Ferry, and buying the bridges over the Soochow creek, so of course does not recur. The Drainage appropriation too is reduced by Tls. 10,600, the entire system of sewers approved in 1869 having, we believe, been now completed, and the present estimate being chiefly for subsidiary drains in back streets and alleys. A supply of drain pipes, too, having being procured for this purpose, an item of Tls. 7,719 on that account disappears. Outside roads are reduced from Tls. 8,500 at which they were set down last year, to Tls. 3,000; the present state of finance being obviously unfavourable to continuing the Yangtzepoo road, even if it be considered necessary in view of the proposed new line of communication with Woosung. Another reduction, of which the wisdom is more questionable, is under the head of "Improving, purchasing and forming new lines of roads in the Settlement." We have always strongly urged that no opportunity should be lost of improving communications in the Settlement as quickly as land can be acquired. We are already half choked; and the evil will not only increase, but become more difficult of remedy. Considerable re-

ductions are also made under the heads of building, bunding, and kerb and side-channels. The only considerable items of increase are on account of Bridges and Roads and Footpaths, for which Tls. 4,084 and Tls. 15,000 are asked respectively, against Tls. 619 and Tls. 7,627 spent last year. But as the Bund alone will take Tls. 6,000 worth of granite chips, and all the roads in the Settlements have been allowed to deteriorate as badly, this appropriation seems quite insufficient. Of course there is the difficulty: no money! But it may be a question whether borrowing, for the purpose both of mending and extending the roads, might not be truer economy.

The income to meet all this expenditure is derived from three principal sources—Land and House tax, estimated to produce Tls. 102,000; Dues on merchandize, Tls. 95,000; and Licenses Tls. 23,000. The Sanitary Department contributes Tls. 3,000, and the Local Post Office Tls. 5,400. Contrasting these estimates with those for 1872-73, we find an increase under the first head, of Tls. 27,000 viz:—on Land tax Tls. 6,000, on Foreign House tax Tls. 4,700, and on Native House tax Tls. 14,000. The first item is obtained by raising the rate of assessment on land from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{20}$ of 1 per cent; and the two latter by increasing the House assessments from 6 and 8 to 7 and 9 per cent respectively. We anticipate, as we said before, that the proposal will be strongly combated. The income yielded under the present rate of assessment has not only sufficed hitherto, to cover Municipal expenditure, but has allowed an annual appropriation of Tls. 12,000 towards extinguishing the late loan. The last instalment of that loan has now been paid; the present budget is the first, since 1867, which has not been weighted with such a charge; yet, this advantage notwithstanding, we are told for the first time that the existing sources of income are insufficient. The last loan was raised, in 1867, to free the Council for that year from previous encumbrances, and the Ratepayers will probably think it wiser to resort again to this policy, instead of disturbing a rate of taxation that has proved sufficient, with economical management, for all current requirements. Wharfage Dues—or Dues on Merchandise as they are officially named—are the next large item of revenue, and are set down, we observe, at Tls. 25,000 less than in the estimate for 1872-3; the cash receipts from this source, last year, having been only Tls. 89,000 instead of the Tls. 110,000 which were rather sanguinely anticipated. The receipts from Licenses are estimated, in most cases, at slightly lower figures than last year; but the total is larger, owing to an excess of Tls. 1,100 on opium shops and a proposed new tax of Tls. 1,800 on native boats trading at the jetties in the Foreign Settlements.

Outports.

KIUKIANG.

We give elsewhere a precis of a Proclamation by the Kiukiang Taotai regarding tea musters. Its object is to enforce certain rules which the Hankow tea dealers had drawn up, and which are too long to append *in extenso*. The first, however, is interesting. It states that, for the future, musters are not to be put on the market unless the bulk has arrived; such a practice having become necessary, as foreign merchants repeatedly take advantage to reject the tea or make a cut, when the market has fallen, on the ground that the muster differs with the bulk. This is rather retorting what foreigners say about Chinamen in the matter of Shirtings. The chance that the muster does sometimes differ from the bulk, seems to be ignored by the compiler. As the Kiukiang Taotai issued his proclamation without consulting the resident Consuls, it will probably not come into operation at this port. Anyhow, it is rather difficult to see what advantage it will be to Hankow buyers of Kiangse teas, to know that the bulk of the tea of which they have musters, has arrived at Ta-ku-tang (in the lake); for it does not at all follow that the teas will go forward by next steamer, as if a wind spring up there is no telling how long boats may be detained.

On the 3rd inst., a meeting of those interested in the "Church establishment" at Kiukiang was held at the British Consulate. Since the withdrawal in 1869 of the Government grant, and the consequent departure of the Revd. Mr. Atkinson the acting chaplain, the Church affairs have been in a very unsettled condition; in December of last year, however, on the return of the Revd. Mr. Hart, an old resident at the port, from America, who kindly volunteered to conduct regular services, they have assumed a brighter aspect, and our bell now rings out its long forgotten chimes.

The business of this meeting was mainly to elect a new Committee, and present an account of the expenses incurred in keeping the Church in repair. These amounted to Taels 43.36, which the new Committee were requested to collect by public subscription. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Captain Harmon of the *Fusiyama*, for the gift of a new and handsome stove now placed in the church; and to the Revd. Mr. Hart for his kind and valuable services.

May 6th, 1873.

TIENTSIN.

The Japanese-Chinese ratified treaty was exchanged at the Shanse Guildhall—a large fine building, situated in the northern suburb of this city—on the forenoon of the 30th April; his Excellency Tanémi Soyéshima, the ambassador, and all his suite, together with several naval officers belonging to the Japanese ironclad *Rio-jokan* on the part of the Japanese Government; and his Excellency Le Hungchang, the Viceroy of Chihli and Superintendent for Foreign Affairs at the Northern Ports and all the local territorial authorities and other Chinese high local officials on the part of the Chinese Government, being present. After the treaty was exchanged, a breakfast was given in the same building to the Ambassador and all the Japanese officials, by the Viceroy—an entertainment which, the Chinese people of this place affirm, surpassed in magnificence all other entertainments of a similar kind that had ever been previously given in Tientsin. Seeing that the Japanese had adopted the European costume and fashions, the breakfast given by the Viceroy was in the déjé-

ner à la fourchette fashion—knives, forks, foreign plates and dishes being used, and foreign wines drunk. Hence, I imagine, arose the seeming splendour of the entertainment in the eyes of the natives. The Japanese Ambassador and suite, I am given to understand, will start on the 5th instant in barges for the metropolis. Two or three of the suite have started to-day, to make the necessary preparations at Peking for his Excellency's arrival.

Late in the night of the 29th ultimo the S. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Szechuen* arrived; and on the following morning, from the flying of the Dutch flag at the foremast head, we learnt that his Excellency the Netherlands Minister, the Honorable J. H. Fergusson, was a passenger on board. In the afternoon of the 1st instant Mr. Fergusson called on the Viceroy; and during the next night he departed by river for Peking, where we understand a residence has already been taken for him.

I have not heard any late news from Peking, as to how affairs are going on there in regard to the solution of the Audience question, so I am unable to say anything further on that very important matter, by this packet. I should imagine however that the addition of the representative ministers of two other nations, holding no doubt similar views on the subject to those entertained by the present diplomats at Peking, must persuade the Central Government more strongly to acquiescence.

The entries of the ponies to run at our races on the 8th 9th and 10th instant, were made yesterday, and subsequently the ponies were measured. The first lottery takes place this evening at the Club, when, to speak figuratively and comparatively, fortunes will be made. Some of the sporting members of the Peking foreign community had already arrived yesterday. If the weather prove favourable we look forward to having a satisfactory race meeting next week.

The weather keeps much too cold for this time of the year; and it is not as it used to be before this region was flooded. On the 3rd May 1871 at 5½ p.m., the thermometer stood at 94° Fahrenheit; this was before the floods of that year came on, and when the country was dry. To-day, the 3rd May 1873, at 5 p.m., the thermometer stood at 65° Fahrenheit. On the 2nd April current we saw the first swallows of the year; but as we had ice, the product of the previous night, on the morning of the 15th April, I should judge they had made a mistake in coming so early. Severe colds appear to be pretty generally prevalent at present, both amongst the foreigners and the natives of this place, and I fancy I may safely affirm that we are all heartily tired of the cold weather for this season.

This region is enjoying complete tranquillity, and I have no reason to suppose that anything will arise to disturb our present state of things in the north of China, for some time to come at least. It would be satisfactory to know that the population who are now suffering from the inundation had gone elsewhere for means of existence; for who can say the country will not henceforth continue to be covered with water, and remain lakes.

* * * *

3rd May, 1873.

CHUSAN.

Twelve months ago, I took occasion to remark on the neglect shown of the graves of our soldiers in Tinghai; and urged that steps should be taken to repair them, and to fence them in as a measure of protection for the future. I am sorry to see that nothing has been yet done. The monument at the West end of the Bund, in memory of men of the 99th Regiment, is disappearing piecemeal, as I anticipated—two or three rows of bricks worse than

last year, yet needing only a day's work, at present, to restore it completely. Just as I anticipated, too, the graves on the Citadel hill are becoming more and more crowded up with Chinese coffins, and several of the inscriptions are becoming more difficult to read. There is no wilful damage; the injuries are simply the effect of weather and of occasional rough contact, inevitable in the absence of fences. I cannot but think Admiral Shadwell might visit the spot, and order the simple measures necessary, to be taken.

It is generally believed that piracy in the Chusan archipelago has become a matter of history; and so far as professional piracy is concerned, this is probably true. But an incident I saw the other day seems to suggest that the tables are now turned, and that the Chinese gunboats are taking up the running. Two large Cantonese war junks were at anchor in the Sinkea-mung Channel, through which the fishing boats pass on their way in and out to sea. Three boats come in with cargoes of fish on their way to Tinghai, following each other at intervals of 100 yards or so. One of the junks lowers a boat filled with sailors of the usual gunboat stamp; they pull off to the first fishing junk, board her amid shouts of "La-le-loong" from the other junks in harbour and from the shore, and abstract a bucket of fish. The same process, amid renewed shouts, as the second fishing boat passes. But the third shows fight, amid yells of applause, repels the assailants and saves her fish; the gunboatmen try to haul her nets off as they drift away, but fail in this also. However, we see them pass about half a peck of fish up their junk's side when they return.

The fishing season is now at its height, and the streets of Tinghai are black with the ink of cuttle fish, while the Bund is white with the corpses of these and of mullet, laid out to dry. We counted, by a rather rough process, some 7,000 of the former and 50,000 of the latter at one time.

Next to fishing—and, of course, agriculture where the land will permit,—salt manufacture seems to be the chief industry in these islands; and manufacture it is, in a very full sense of the word. The method differs from that followed on the shores of the Hangchow bay, in that there fire is employed to hasten evaporation, here all is left to sun—for the simple reason, I presume, that rushes are there plentiful and here scarce. We strove perseveringly to fathom the process, and believed at last that we had succeeded; but as we fancied so several times and found ourselves mistaken, I write with diffidence. Certain low land is flooded at intervals and the water left to evaporate, the surface soil thus becoming strongly impregnated with brine. Wells are constructed, and hollow mounds of the salt earth built over them, in the roofs of which are rough filters. Hollows are made in these roofs, and sea water poured in to filter through into the wells; the mud in these basins being scooped out at intervals, and fresh salt earth shovelled in. The water that drips through into the well is intensely salt, and is then ladled out into shallow wooden trays that are placed in the sun for evaporation. A thin crust of salt is eventually left.

G.

Tinghai, 1st May.

NAGASAKI.

The restoration of the Native Christians deported from this place in January, 1870, to their homes, has been the most important event of the month, but it was not until the Japanese steamer *Banri-maru* (late *Cosmopolite*), arrived on the 21st instant, with a large crowd of people upon her deck, that the majority of foreigners became aware that any had returned. We

learn that the first arrivals came by a Japanese steamer which arrived here on the 7th instant from Kiushiu, and these numbered in all about 50 persons. The *Banri-maru* above mentioned brought about 300 more who have been located at Kagosima and several islands adjacent. Besides those by the steamers, considerable numbers have arrived here overland at various times in small parties. The whole were landed on the day following their arrival, and allowed to return to their former homes, free to entertain whatever religious opinions they like. The treatment received by these people varies according to the districts in which they have been located, but the more intelligent of those returned from Satsuma are sanguine that their residence there will not be without its fruits hereafter. They report that, after the first prejudices of the populace had worn off, they were kindly and indeed charitably treated by the people. About four hundred from Kaga, and a few hundreds to be collected together from other districts, are expected here shortly.

The *Banri-maru* also brought, from Kagosima, four shipwrecked Korean sailors whose vessel has been wrecked in that district. They left the following day in company with a Korean brought here a few days since from Choshu, in a Japanese junk bound for Tsusima, to which place they have been sent in charge of a Japanese official who will hand them over to the authorities there, to be sent back to their own country on the first opportunity.

A Regatta which consisted of contests by the boats of the Russian squadron, except the seventh race, which was for Native sampans from Inasa, came off on the 25th April, and the meeting must be regarded as a great success. A bracing northerly wind tempered the sun's rays from a cloudless sky, and rendered it a very enjoyable afternoon's amusement to the large number of spectators who had been attracted to witness the racing. Amongst the guests of H. I. H. the Grand Duke Alexis, who gave the prizes, we noticed H. E. the Russian Minister to Peking and Madame De Butzow; Senor Rodriguez y Munos, Spanish Minister at Yedo; Mr. Sawa, Japanese Minister accredited to St. Petersburg; and Yokoyama Sadahide, Acting Governor of Nagasaki. The course for sailing races was from the *Vitiaz* round a stakeboat moored off the Patent Slip, about two miles distance; and from this stakeboat to the *Vitiaz* was the course for all other races.—*Nagasaki Express*.

YOKOHAMA.

The Martini-Henry is likely to be adopted in the Japanese Army.—It is said that the practice of carrying the two swords has revived somewhat, of late; but no case of uncivil demeanour to foreigners is reported.—The *Mail* says Shimadzu Saburo arrived in Yedo on Wednesday evening. A large number of Satsuma men have also arrived at the capital, and it is reported that, instead of the 200 followers who were to attend Shimadzu Saburo, there will be fully 2,000, if not considerably more of them. The Yedo people are said to be a little disturbed, we shall not say alarmed, by this sudden influx of men, whose dress and manner of wearing the hair seem to indicate a sturdy spirit of protest against the new and prevailing fashions.—The *Mail* also mentions that large numbers of native Christians have already reached their homes in various parts of the country, or are on their way thither. Fifty-two from Kishiu arrived at Nagasaki on the 7th April, eighty-seven from Bingo and Fukuyama arrived on the 18th, and four hundred from Kaga are now on their road home, divided into groups of forty or fifty. The first parties of the latter reached Ozaka on the 23rd inst., and the others are

expected from day to day. From Shikoka, Tosa, Awa, Satsuma, and Shikishu, no news has come to hand as regards either the liberation or probable return of the converts imprisoned in those districts.—

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

April 6th.—(2) His Excellency Earl Li Hung-chang, Governor-General of the province of Chihli and member of the Imperial Council, kneels and petitions in reference to the deceased Taoutae of Soo-chow, Sung-kang and T'ae-ts'ang, named Woo Hsu 吳煦. This official arrived at his post during the winter of the eighth year of the Emperor Hien-fung 咸豐 (1857), and entered upon his duties with diligence; showing compassion towards the people, all of whom experienced his kindness on numberless occasions. In the 4th month of the 10th year of the same reign, Soochow, Sung-kang and T'ae-ts'ang were lost, and the rebels advanced from the south-west, in vast numbers, to attack Shanghai. Fokien and Cantonese vagabonds, at the East and North gates, seized this opportunity to plunder and commit incendiarism. The Taou-tae, who was residing in the city at the time, exhorted the soldiers and volunteers to diligence in the discharge of their duties, and devised many expedients for the defence of the city, so that after the lapse of seven days and seven nights the rebels began to retire. During the winter of the eleventh year of the same reign, the capital city of Ch'ü-kang province was also lost. The rebels, advancing from Cha-poo, destroyed in succession Fung-heen, Kin-shan, Ch'uen-sha, and Nan-hwuy, so that the Hwang-poo 一浦 (i.e. 黃浦) alone lay between them and Shanghai on the eastern side, while on the south-west, the rebels were within ten miles of that city. On their approach, the troops placed outside for the defence of the city ran away in disorder without firing a shot, and the affrighted merchants and people fled in crowds, in order to avoid the approaching calamity. False reports were propagated on all sides, and during each night several alarms were given. The Foreigners 西國人 outside the North gate however, had troops to protect themselves, which were still available for purposes of defence. The Taou-tae, considering his own troops weak, and the enemy strong; and that if his own forces were not reliable, he certainly could not use those of the Foreigners; assembled the gentry together for consultation, and to apply they resolved in a body to Tsang Kwö-fan 曾國藩 for reinforcements. It was stated by some that, as the forces of the enemy were numerous, and the expense of transmitting the reinforcements would be very great, this plan must be abandoned. The Taou-tae, however, remarked that since matters had come to such a pass there was no time to consider any other plan. In the spring of the first year of the present reign, having made a calculation as to the expense, he hired foreign steamers and forwarded a despatch from the literary gentry to Gan-hwuy requesting that reinforcements might be sent down; and from the moment the sound of the approaching troops was heard, the minds of the people were set at rest. Finally, in consequence of the Taou-tae thus making a stand, by himself, in the midst of the enemy, and constantly placing himself in danger, and also killing a multitude of the rebels, the entire district, East and West, was rescued from calamity.

In consequence of the hardships which the Taou-tae underwent at this time, and

his neglect of either eating or sleeping, his hair became white, although he was only 50 years of age, and he eventually died from over exertion. The petitioner prays the Emperor to grant the request of the literary gentry, and to permit them to erect a temple at Shanghai to the honour of the Taou-tae.—His Majesty grants the petition.

April 7th.—Chang-shun (長順) petitions the Emperor with regard to the troops continually arriving at Woo-ching. It is absolutely necessary to give these soldiers presents of Tea and Tobacco exclusive of their pay, but there are no funds available for the purpose. The petitioner therefore prays the Emperor to set apart 2,000 Taels from the military treasury to meet this necessary expenditure. The Emperor acknowledges the receipt of the petition.

April 8th.—The Emperor issues an Edict to the effect that to-day a person named Chang Kien having visited the Imperial residence at which His Majesty was making a temporary stay, the intruder is to be handed over to the Board of Punishments, in order that his conduct may be inquired into.

(2) The Emperor arrived at the palace to-day about 4 o'clock p.m.—Muh-lung-ah (穆隆阿) returns thanks to the Emperor for gifts received from His Majesty, to offer in sacrifice at his ancestral tombs.*

Note.—When the Prince sent Confucius a present of undressed meat, he used to cook it and offer it in sacrifice to his ancestors. Lun-yü, Ch. XIII.*

April 9th.—An Imperial Edict has been issued to the following effect. The Office of Supplies petitions Us to institute an inquiry as to the cause of dilatoriness in the official appointed to provide Camels for the Imperial party. It appears that on the 11th day of the present month, the Camels which should have been in attendance to carry the luggage of the two Empresses and their suite, did not arrive in proper time. On the 10th they were also late in arriving. Such conduct is most unseemly. We order that both Häng-shang and Shoo-yun, the two officials appointed to attend to the luggage, be handed over to the authorities for regulating the affairs of the palace, to be dealt with. Moreover, We command the Governor of Peking to look into the accounts of the Office of Supplies, and to see whether or not the number of the Camels is rightly stated, or whether any overcharge has been made for them; and if there is anything wrong, let the delinquents be punished according to law. Consultation should be held, as to how a change may be henceforth effected, and mules employed to convey the luggage, in order to avoid loss of time; and We therefore further command the Office of Supplies and the Governor of Peking carefully to examine into the established custom in this respect and to report. Respect this.

(2) Another Edict states as follows; Ming-shen (明善) petitions that the person who has charge of the Imperial Carts may be dismissed from office, and that others implicated may be punished according to their respective deserts. The mules provided for the carts of the two Empresses on the present journey, were weak and half-starved, and perfectly useless in wet weather; and the drivers could not urge them on quickly. All this is decidedly wrong. We command that Hae-ling, the Superintendent of the Imperial stables, with his subordinate, Paou-ts'ang, be both handed over to the palace authorities for severe punishment. The petitioner, who has the general oversight of this department, has shown himself unable to correct any error arising in the management of these carts; so that those preceding the bearers of the Tiger-tailed spears were at last thrown into a state of confusion,

crossing each other backwards and forwards in a most undignified manner. Truly a most lax and careless affair! We therefore order that the petitioner himself be handed over to the proper Board to be dealt with. We further command that their Excellencies Tsae-sün and Tsae-heun, Commanders of the Guards, who have shown their inability to command, be also handed over to the proper Board for punishment. Let the other matters be dealt with according to the prayer of the petition. Respect this.

(3) Wang Shoo-shway (王書瑞) the keeper of the seal of the Board of Revenue, petitions that the regulations in reference to the purchase of raw silk in the province of Chekiang may be revised, in order to avoid loss to the merchants.

This year the reception of taxes for the public service, from that province, depends chiefly on the amount contributed by merchants, and of these the silk merchants contribute the largest share. Formerly these merchants have not contributed less every year than 1,000,000 cash, and they gave that amount with promptitude, and without any pressure being exerted upon them, inasmuch as their money was not squandered or heaped up through covetousness, or stolen for private use by the tax-gatherers. During the past year or so, however, losses have been sustained in the silk trade at Kéahing-foo and Hoo-chow-foo. Every year, during the Autumn, the officials deputed for the purpose open an office to inspect and receive the silk for sale. During each month from Winter to Spring, the covetousness of these officials as to fees, and the extortions of the taxgatherers, have lately been beyond all bounds; so that, year after year, when delivering the silk, the merchants have been forced to give in 8 or 9 ounces extra in every catty, at a loss to themselves of more than 3000 or 4000 cash. Hence these officials consider such an appointment to be a highly profitable one, and the higher officers regard such a post as a remedy for their pecuniary distress. The silk merchants however lose their time, and their property is wasted away, being subjected to endless extortion. Such conduct on the part of these officials neither exhibits the benevolence of our Holy Emperor, nor is it in accordance with that respect which is due to the rules of government.

The petitioner prays the Emperor to do away with these officials in future, and to employ the Hang-chow manufacturers to purchase the raw silk at market price. His Majesty replies that the petition is recorded.

10th.—Hae-Sen (海緒) presents a supplementary petition with regard to the tax on Foreign Medicine (i.e. opium). It is on record that each former Superintendent of Customs, at the expiration of his term of office, himself conveyed this tax to Peking, and the petitioner humbly informs His Majesty that during his term of office the Hwa-nan and Sü-t's'en Customs barriers have taken in all, as taxes on Foreign Medicine, 6,666 taels 6 mace and 8 candareens, which he has now brought to Peking and handed over to the Board of Revenue. His Majesty acknowledges the receipt of the petition.

April 11th.—The Board of Works petitions the Emperor that the bamboo blinds in all the Palaces may now be repaired.

(2) An Edict. The Board which controls the affairs of the palace petition in reference to the conduct of two officials who have been guilty of apathy in an important matter. The crockery used at table, at the various Imperial stages, has hitherto been always provided by the District Magistrates along the route, and persons are appointed by the Palace Board to deliver these utensils to the Chief of the

Eunuchs, in order that each may be put by in its proper place. During the late journey (to the Tombs), at the Yen-kéou and T'aou-hwa-she stages, some of the Eunuchs caused disturbance by snatching these utensils one from another in striving to be first. A most hateful proceeding! We have therefore inflicted a severe punishment upon Ma Tsün-he, the Chief of the Eunuchs, and the other delinquents, and have banished them to Hih-lung-kéang. The officials appointed to superintend this department, Ying-kih and Füh-min, being unable to keep these Eunuchs in order, the latter caused the disturbance aforesaid; these two officials thus showing their utter incapacity for their positions. We command that they be deprived of their appointments in perpetuum, as a warning to others. Hereafter, the Palace Board must be careful only to appoint officers of intelligence and ability to this post, who will diligently attend to their duties. And if, hereafter, such improper conduct be repeated, the superintendants of the Eunuchs must report the matter to His Excellency the Principal Officer-in-waiting, who will then report to us with a view to final adjustment. We further command that the superintendants of the carts, who were dilatory in the performance of their duties, be also deprived of their appointments. Respect this.

12th.—An Edict has been issued as follows. Kwö-hsew (國秀) the Censor of the City, and others, petition that the rice sheds at the five points within the City may be kept open for a longer period than usual, as the time of harvest has not yet arrived, and the poor find it difficult to obtain a livelihood at present. We command that the fifteen sheds of the City be kept open for the distribution of rice for two months longer, according to the prayer of the petition. Respect this.

13th.—An Edict is issued as follows. Paou Yuen-shin (鮑源深) petitions to the following effect. Some time ago, while Le K'hing-ngau (李慶翱) the Treasurer of Shan-se, was discharging the duties of his office at Poo-chow-foo, one of his parents died; but, the defence of that place being important, he could not return to his native place to perform the funeral obsequies. He certainly ought to be permitted to go into mourning, and we therefore now give him 100 days leave of absence to return to his native place to put on mourning. It is not necessary that he should resign his post. When the term of mourning has expired, he may come to Peking and present himself at Court. Respect this.

14th.—The Members of the Imperial Council Chamber have presented their congratulations to the Emperor on his birthday. The Board of Rites and Ceremonies have also wished His Majesty the 10,000 years of happiness.

(2) His Excellency Yih-heuen (奕譞) a Minister of the Imperial Presence, petitions for His Majesty's decision in the following case. As the Emperor was proceeding through the Haou-mun gate, an Expectant T'ou-tae named She-p'ö praying for leave of absence to return to his native place; Loo-fang the assistant of a Prefect asking leave of absence in consequence of sickness; and Seu She-fang, a Public Instructor, all knelt down by the side of the Imperial road, and presented their official cards to His Majesty. This was a decided breach of the law; and the petitioner therefore deems it his duty to pray the Emperor to issue orders to Le Hung-chang (李鴻章) the Governor General of Chih-le to investigate the matter, and to present the official cards of these three officers in due form.—His Majesty replies that the petition is recorded.

April 15th.—The Sacrificial Board petition His Majesty to appoint officials to sacrifice to the Wind, the Cloud, the Rain, and the Thunder. His Majesty has appointed three officers for that purpose. This Board has also petitioned the Emperor to appoint officials to offer sacrifices in the temples of the City Defender, both within and without the City, and His Majesty has deputed two officers to do so.

April 16th.—His Majesty has issued an Edict as follows: When respectfully worshipping at the Eastern Mausoleum, and also at the Ting Mausoleum, We noticed a felicitous piece of ground, to the east of the latter, which is luxuriant and beautiful in aspect, and is surrounded by hills and water. We have prayed the two Empresses to go themselves and inspect this spot in person, and their Majesties have graciously replied as follows, "P'oo-p'séang-yü and P'oo-t'ö-yü are most decidedly places of felicity in *eternum*. Respect this." We, looking up and realizing the tender concern of their Majesties on Our behalf, deem it Our duty to select a propitious day on which to commence building tombs on these spots.

We command Prince Chun 惇親王; Ts'eu-en-k'hing, Member of the Imperial Council Chamber; Ch'un-yew the President of the Palace Board; and Yung-lüh Member of the Board of Works, to attend to the Mausoleum at P'oo-ts'éang-yü; and Prince Shun 醇親王; Ying-yuen President of the Board of Censors; His Excellency K'hwéi-ling, Member of the Imperial Council Chamber and of the Board for Official Appointments; and Ming-shen, Member of the Imperial Council Chamber and of the Board of Works, to attend to the P'oo-t'ö-yü Mausoleum. Respect this.

(2) Ts'in Yüeh-ying 岑毓英 presents a supplementary petition. When the obstructive Rebels occupied Ta-le-foo 大理府 (in Yun-nan), they seized the Yamun of the General-in-chief, and converted it into a pretended Imperial Palace, and wildly put yellow tiles upon it, usurping the Princely prerogative. They also built an inner city which they falsely designated The Forbidden Precincts. All the temples, together with the Yamuns of the Taou-tae and Prefect, they completely levelled with the ground; and of all the official residences, and houses of the inhabitants, there was not one which was not completely altered in appearance, either to make them residences for the pseudo-officers, or places for the banditti to live in; so that for the space of 18 years, the population could not return to their occupations. Last year the Imperial troops recovered the place by planting earth thunder (digging mines), so that breaches were made in the walls in several places. It was necessary to calculate the expense, and to rebuild the walls; and I have pulled down the pretended Imperial city and repaired them with the materials. I have also entirely destroyed the pseudo-magistrates' houses which, contrary to law, were covered with yellow-tiles; and I have restored the General-in-Chief's Yamun, together with those of the Taou-tae and Prefect, and also the Temples and Examination Halls, to their former condition. The inhabitants who had fled from the district, I have also invited back to their native places, to pursue their various avocations. I have consoled them under their troubles, and wished them all lasting happiness. The Emperor acknowledges the receipt of the petition.

17.—The Members of the Imperial Council Chamber have presented His Majesty with a fruit dish in compartments.

Proclamation.

TEA MUSTERS.

The following is the purport of a proclamation that has been lately issued by the Kinkiang Taotai, regarding new Teas:—

The Taotai of Kiu-kiang has received a communication from the Taotai of Hankow, in which he states that he has received a petition from the Kiangsi Tea-merchants Cheng-ho, and others, who represents "that since the commencement of the Tea trade at Hankow, cases occur annually of Teas not being equal to the muster, which causes Foreign merchants either to reject the bulk or deduct from the price agreed upon. In obedience to a proclamation issued last year, stopping the arrival of musters, before the bulk, it became the custom not to sell on muster before the bulk was to hand; but the Kiangsi Teamen from Ho-kow and Ningchow have not conformed to this practice, and continue to send on musters long before the arrival of the bulk. A code of rules has, however, been drawn up whereby it will become necessary, on the shipment of muster chests of Ho-kow and Ningchow Teas from Kiu-kiang to Hankow, to produce, for inspection at the Custom House, the Ta-ku-tang Li-kin receipt, in proof of the arrival of the bulk of the Tea; and the petitioners now beg your Excellency to request the Kiu-kiang Customs authorities that, in future, all muster chests for shipment to Hankow, must be accompanied by the Ta-ku-tang (on the Poyang take) Li-kin receipt, before they may be released. Out of each chop four boxes will be allowed to go as musters, which fact is to be noted on the Li-kin receipt, in order to prevent its being used a second time to pass musters; and that musters unaccompanied by the Li-kin receipt for the bulk of the Tea should be detained. They would further request that instructions be issued to the Barriers by land and water to detain and treat as smuggled, any samples attempted to be passed without the bulk; thus for ever putting a step to evil practices, &c."

On receipt of the above, the Taotai communicated it to the Commissioner of Customs, and he further instructed the Hankow and Ningchow Barriers to be guided by the same. It now behoves him to issue this proclamation for general information. Let the Tea merchants acquaint themselves of its contents and abide by it, &c. &c.

Correspondence.

OPENING OF A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ON FENG-WAN-SHAN.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—The late Mr. Burlingame spoke at one time on China, of crosses being planted on the summit of hills, &c., but people scorned at the idea, and in fact it was a vague saying on the part of the late diplomat. There was nothing at the time that could augur the way of progress in China to the extent he took upon himself of making public, to inspire confidence and good faith on the part of the Government he was acting for; yet what he said we have seen realised.

After the massacre of Tientsin in June 1870, and the rumours prevalent that the Chinese were bent on driving away from their soil all Christian teaching, apprehensions were entertained that the foul play exhibited at Tientsin would have a repetition at Kiangnan. Some of the nearest Christian establishments in the close neighbourhood were threatened at the time and

great fear took possession of those who had it for their duty to watch over their flocks. Their anxiety was no doubt great, but they trusted confidently in Him who promises help to them in need who would ask for it. It was under such circumstances that a vow was made to have a church built on the highest top amongst the hills known as Tsoze or more commonly Fangwoshan amongst foreigners, about 20 miles distant from the foreign Settlements. This vow we have seen carried completely into effect; and having been ourselves eye-witnesses of the grand and magnificent ceremony performed by Monseigneur Languellat, the Roman Catholic Bishop for Kiangnan, on the morning of the 1st May, before an enormous congregation of several thousands of people, on the occasion of the opening of the Church to public worship, we cannot pass it over. We therefore proceed to describe it.

As is usual in the Roman Liturgy, that every great solemnity is preceded by solemn vespers, the festivity at the hills had what was certainly due to it. At sunset the whole façade of the Church was lighted up, and the zigzag road leading to it was full of lanterns. The large cross on the top of the frontispiece was a mass of lights. It shone brilliantly in the dark of the night and looked as if coming to illuminate those who lie in the shadow of death, to lead them out to the light of everlasting life.—On the morning of the 1st, the whole place appeared covered with banners of all colors displaying symbols of catholic faith from the height of the hill, and following the road to the landing place near the creek. This was literally covered in all directions with innumerable boats which had brought round the great multitude to this scene of Christian devotion. At about 7 o'clock a procession was organised to proceed from the half way Chapel to the new Church. Foremost proceeded the members, to the number of several hundreds, of different religious brotherhoods, in white surplices, carrying banners, next came the clergy in their vestments, and finally came up the Bishop in pontificals with cross and mitre, escorted by a not few Chinese gentry in their holiday dress, and wearing mandarin caps having gold, blue, crystal, and (one or two) red buttons. On the way up some guns were fired off to warn of their approach, and the bell of the Church rang merrily then, to invite them as it were to come to it. On the way up to the top litanyes were sung, and on entering the gate of the Church the magnificent was intoned by the Bishop and chanted with vigor. The Church, splendidly ornamented, gave a splendour to the priests in their splendidly embroidered capes. Their voices, mingled with the sounds of the musical instruments, made the whole building resound cheerfully to the praises of Him who is our life and our salvation. Amongst the priests many were old and ancient missionaries to this part of the world, and were assembled on that particular occasion to impart solemnity to solemnity. At the end of the magnificent, pontifical mass was said by the Bishop; singing during it was most agreeable and pleasant. An appropriate sermon in Chinese was preached by an old native priest of very high standing and reputation in the mission. The Church was most pressingly crowded, yet the number of Christians outside of it was so great that it could fill up 3 or 4 times the space occupied by the more fortunate ones inside. Owing to this, the Bishop gave his blessing from the vestibule of the church instead of the altar, to which he returned to read the last gospel. At the end of the mass a solemn *Te Deum* was most enthusiastically sung, and in this way ended the festivity of the morning, in the Church which bears the name of Our Lady, "the Help of the Christians," *Auxilium Christianorum*.

The piety and devotion displayed by the Chinese Christians are really worthy of

the true faith they profess, and are a source of consolation to their spiritual Directors. With the day they commenced their devotions by attending mass, performing *Vir Crucis* and practising other meritorious acts preparatory to the holy communion, to receive which more than 2,000 people are said to have approached the sacred Table. Although the crowd was immense, and thousands of spectators were not Christians, and most likely many of them were Mahomedans or Sectarians of Confucius, still perfect good order was kept up throughout from beginning to end, and every proper respect was shewn by the people. Those who are accustomed to the noise the Chinese generally make when together in a body, have reason to be surprised at the extremely good behaviour of the Chinamen on this particular day, which is rightly reckoned as one of many yet to come, of triumph of Christianity.

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Amusements.

THE A. D. C. PERFORMANCE.

Anxious to fulfil their engagements ere the cool season disappears before the advancing summer, the A. D. C. gave their fourth performance within a brief interval from their former one, and the result showed that the management must have been actively employed in preparing for the emergency. Two pieces well suited to the requirements of the local stage and the capabilities of its versatile company of amateurs, were admirably represented on Tuesday night, at the Club Concordia theatre, which has now for some time, through the kindness of our German friends, been peculiarly the cosmopolitan home of Thespis. A clear cool evening succeeding a sunny day, the claims upon the limited space of the theatre were more numerous than ever, but though the house was crowded, there was no discomfort.

An Orchestra of Amateurs, under the direction of M. Remusat, opened the evening with some selections from Bellini's *Sonnambula*, and in this as well as in the music subsequently played, consisting of the Wiener Kinder Valse (Strauss), the Kirmis Polka (Gung'l) and the Iris Galop from Faust, great taste and effect were displayed.

The one-act comedieta "Orange Blossoms" was presented in a Garden scene, the arrangement and designing of which were very creditable to the artist; a neat flight of steps led to the balcony on the one hand, a charming little summer house stood on the opposite side, and a pretty fountain played merrily in the centre of flower parterres surrounded by counterfeit presentments of grass plots and gravel walks. The plot consisted in an arrangement by which Symmetry, the possessor of this pleasant domain and of a proclivity to look upon matrimony as idiocy, is led to surrender himself to one "Little Loo," a young lady who, in her estimate of his sex, quite parallels his indifference to hers. The natural consequence of such kindred antagonism follows—Symmetry, to borrow a figure from the game, takes "miss" and is "loosed." In the meantime, however, the misunderstandings of the comedy are carried out through Symmetry setting Colonel Clarence and Falcon Hope by the ears, when they meet at his place, by playing off the early attachment each had for the wife of the other, till a fever of jealousy is excited. Found out at last, he is given, as the penalty of his mischief-making, the choice of having his brains blown out or marrying, and as the least of these two evils he offers himself to Loo, hoping that she will refuse him. But she doesn't; she penetrates the insincerity of his protestations of indifference to womankind, and makes a pretty speech in honour of wedded life in general,

which is echoed in applause by the audience. Symmetry next learns that, by a condition under which he holds his property—of marrying within a certain time—Loo is the young lady to whom it would pass in event of his non-compliance. Loo, upon this disclosure, magnanimously resigns him and the property as well, but Symmetry is now seriously bent on marrying, and is willing to transfer his liking for flowers from roses to "Orange Blossoms."

Symmetry was quietly and amusingly delineated by Mr. Caudle, and those who remember the same actor as the shock-headed cowboy in "Milky White," will appreciate the talent which could so thoroughly adopt a widely different character. As the lisping, dawdling bachelor—feeble and witty, obstinate and plucky by turns—Mr. Caudle was excellent. Miss K. Lighcian as Mrs. Clarence was the *beau ideal* of a vigorous-minded and handsome woman, and in her management of her cousin Symmetry and her husband the gruff Colonel, the part was admirably acted. Mr. Hope (Miss Julia Brisaf) was less prominent, but the role was very fairly taken, and the contrast of style with Mrs. Clarence had been well studied. Miss Castor, as the piquante and positive Louisa, had good opportunities for making an impression on the house, as well as on the woman-hater, Symmetry, and on behalf of the former we may adopt his utterance at one point, by saying "bravo Little Loo!" The gallant Colonel Clarence was impersonated by Mr. Griffin, who was most effective in get-up and manner, while Mr. Crocuquill performed with his accustomed thoroughness in the part of Falcon Hope. Altogether the comedy was acted with evenness and life, and the audience showed their appreciation by giving the performers a call before the curtain.

The first piece having occupied somewhat less than an hour, the evening was yet young when the curtain rose for the comic drama of "The First Night," which is revived by the A. D. C. after an interval of several seasons, three of the principal casts again appearing in their "original characters." The plot is too long for detail, but we may give a brief outline of it. It is the "first night" of Mr. Hyacinth Parnassus' new play, and at the last moment the principal actress, who queens it capriciously over manager, author and everybody else, is indisposed, on account of a quarrel with her admirer, the hon. Bertie Fitzdangle, a man-about-town. Fitzdangle dangles unfaithfully after the pretty daughter of Achille Talma Dufard, a French artiste, whose ambition it is that she should come out on the London stage. The successful actress promises the *debutante* *desiree* an opportunity of appearing, but it is in the *corps de ballet*, and the offer is scornfully rejected. By a process of flattery, which he describes as "tickling," and a determination which survives all rebuffs, Dufard induces manager and author to give his daughter a trial in the part the haughty beauty was to have taken, and by a *tour de force* he prevents the displaced actress from resuming her rôle, as she wishes to do when she finds a rival in her *protégée*. Fitzdangle, foiled in his advances to the Frenchman's daughter, swears to be revenged by getting her hissed, but Dufard "tickles" him by dropping him through a trapdoor in the green room, while his daughter is achieving a grand triumph on the supposititious stage outside.

Mr. Griffin's representation of the needy, scheming, daring *artiste* and loving *père*, Dufard, was beyond praise. Time after time did his humour or his pathos, his marvellous mixture of French and English, and remarkable interpretation of the characteristics of his adopted nationality, bring down the house. His acting was only surpassed by his speaking, and from the beginning to the end of the four scenes in which he had to appear, his vi-

vacity and dialogue were surprising. Mr. Sirbaf, in his original character of the Hon. Bertie Fitzdangle, played carefully and well; and Mr. D. Canter vigorously did Timotheus Flat, manager of the Accordeon Theatre, a character in which he also appeared at the original representation by the A. D. C. Mr. Nautilus in Hyacinth Parnassus showed an improvement on former appearances in some other characters. The part of Miss Arabella FitzJames was taken by Miss K. Lighcian, who has great credit by the manner in which she sustained two rôles the same evening. Miss Elliot appeared as Emilie Antoinette Rose, Dufard's daughter, and though somewhat still, beside the overwhelming energy of the vivacious Frenchman, rose to the part as it proceeded, and played it out very pleasingly. Mr. Caudle's languid lisp in the first piece was exchanged in the second for the quick utterance and restless activity of the stage prompter, Theophilus Vamp; and Mr. Timberpost, the call-boy, had a decided "call" for his vocation. An enthusiastic recall followed the falling of the curtain, with a "rider" for Mr. Griffin.

While the drop-scene was down for a few minutes between the third and fourth scenes, and the orchestra was filling up the blank very agreeably with some music, the alarming cry of "fire" was heard, and for a few moments uncertainty and alarm pervaded the audience. But calm was restored by a contradictory and reassuring announcement, which was at once accepted, the more readily that there was no evidence of any other fire than that which burned in the gas jets. The origin of the alarm, as we have already noticed, was probably due to the departure of some naval gentlemen and others, who were called to look after a fire that was rumoured to be in an S. S. N. steamer, but was really in the neighborhood of the East Gate. It may be satisfactory to those who attend the theatre to know that every precaution is taken against the outbreak of fire, as well as preparations made for promptly extinguishing it; but if it should ever unhappily occur, we hope no one will again be found so injudicious as to add to the danger by raising a panic.

THE S. V. C. RIFLE MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

Shooting in the S. V. C. Rifle Meeting began on the 5th. The day was bright, but on the whole, a fair one for shooting. There was little glare, even in the afternoon; but a fresh breeze blowing from left to right across the range necessitated some judgment in allowing for windage. It had been arranged that, as at all recent meetings, the competitors should be divided into morning and afternoon squads; and proceedings commenced about 7 a.m. by shooting for the Importers' Cup. The highest score (36) was made by private Glass, (the present holder of the Municipal Challenge Cup,) to whom the prize eventually fell; though three men, Hall, E. U. Smith and MacGregor, tied one point below him, at 35. These will have to shoot off for second place on another occasion.

The Officers' Cup followed, and called out better shooting, Gunner F. M. Smith, who was also not headed in the afternoon, scoring 42, followed by Milsom with 38, and Glass 35.

The Importers' Cup.—Presented by the Import Merchants of Shanghai. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards; 5 shots at each. Second prize, two-thirds of the entrance fees.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Privt. Glass.....	16	10	10	36
" Hall.....	11	13	11	35
" Smith, E. U.	11	11	11	35
" MacGregor.....	11	14	10	35
" Campbell.....	13	11	7	31
" Milsom.....	13	11	6	30

Gunner Ogle.....	10	13	5	28
Lieut. Tucker.....	11	8	8	27
Privt. Harvey.....	12	8	7	27
Sergt. Sim.....	12	10	4	26
Gunnr. Smith, F. M.	12	9	4	25
Privt. Hague.....	10	8	5	23
Capt. Cann.....	12	7	2	21
Privt. Carnegie.....	9	12	0	21
" Housman.....	14	7	0	21
" Case.....	7	12	0	19
Trooper Rasch.....	11	7	0	18
Privt. Oliveira, F. S.	8	5	3	16
" Bateman.....	11	0	2	13
" Bishop.....	12	0	0	12
" Stickler.....	10	0	0	10
Trooper Mitchell.....	7	0	0	7
Privt. Coulter.....	11	0	0	—
" Gamwell.....	12	4	0	—
" Jamieson.....	10	2	0	—

A Cup presented by the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers. Open to all Privates of the Volunteer Corps. To be shot for at 300, 500 and 600 yards; 5 shots at each range—any position. Second prize two-thirds of the entrance fees.

	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Gunnr. Smith, F. M.	13	14	15	42
Privt. Milsom.....	14	14	10	38
" Glass.....	9	15	11	35
" Smith, E. U.	12	11	7	30
" Campbell.....	15	12	2	29
" Harvey.....	12	9	8	29
" MacGregor.....	8	12	6	26
" Housman.....	12	11	2	25
" Oliveira, F. S.	10	8	4	22
" Hague.....	9	9	4	22
Gunnr. Ogle.....	10	5	5	20
Privt. Jamieson.....	4	4	4	12
" Bateman.....	7	4	0	11
Trooper Mitchell.....	2	0	0	—
Privt. Bishop.....	9	3	0	—
" Carnegie.....	9	2	0	—
" Coulter.....	2	0	0	—
" Gamwell.....	0	9	3	—
" Stickler.....	4	0	0	—

SECOND DAY.

The second day's shooting began on the 6th about 7 a.m. The light was excellent, but a strong wind was blowing across the range, and increased to half a gale as the day wore on. Many of the scores made were nevertheless good. Private Hall's 31 for the German Challenge Cup—1 over an average of centres—especially deserving notice. Privates E. U. Smith and Glass tied at 27 for second place, and Privates Case and Oliveira and Captain Cann all followed with 25.

For the Consolation there were thirteen entries; it was won by Private Milsom with a score of 23, Privates Housman and Campbell trying at 26 for second place.

THE GERMAN CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by the German Community of Shanghai. To be shot for at each Meeting and taken twice before becoming the absolute property of any winner. Ranges, 200 and 500 yards, 5 Shots at each. The best score to take One-half of the Entrance Fees, and the Second score the other half.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Private Hall.....	14	17	31
" Glass.....	14	13	27
" Smith, E. U.	13	14	27
Captain Cann.....	15	10	25
Private Oliveira, F. S.	12	13	25
" Case.....	14	11	25
Gunnr. Smith, F. M.	12	12	24
Lieut. Tucker.....	14	9	23
Private Gamwell.....	12	11	23
" Campbell.....	13	9	22
" Harvey.....	14	6	20
" Hague.....	12	8	20
" Milsom.....	13	5	18
Sergt. Sim.....	12	5	17
Private MacGregor.....	10	7	17
" Housman.....	12	4	16
Gunnr. Ogle.....	9	6	15
Private Carnegie.....	9	4	13
" Bateman.....	8	0	8

CONSOLATION CUP.—A Subscription of \$3 each by Winners of other Cups at this Meeting, with the Entrance Fees added. Open to all Members of the Corps who have never won a prize at any Rifle Meet-

ing of the S. V. C. To be shot for at 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each range.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Private Milsom	13	15	28
" Housman	10	16	26
" Campbell	13	13	26
" MacGregor	11	13	24
" Carnegie	12	11	23
" Harvey	13	10	23
" Ganawell	11	10	21
" Hague	9	12	21
" Jamieson	10	11	21
" Oliveira, F. S.	12	4	16
Private Bateman	13	2	15
Gunner Ogle	10	2	12
Private Stickler	5	6	11

In shooting off the tie for second place in the Importers' Cup

MacGregor made	3
Hall	2
E. U. Smith	0

The tie between Glass and Smith for second prize on the German Challenge was won by Smith who made a centre (3), Glass missing.

The Company Medals for the best average aggregate score were won by

Gunr. F. M. Smith for the Artillery.	
Privt. Hall	No. 1 Company
" Alex. Campbell, ...	No. 2
" Glass (Mih-Ho-Loong.) for No. 4	Company.

There were not enough entries in either the Rangers or No. 3 Company to entitle them to the Medal.

PEKING RACES.

The Peking Races originally fixed for the 21st and 22nd of April took place on the 22nd and 23rd. The weather, cloudy on the first day, was clear and hot on the second. The course was crowded with Chinese. The Ministers of the different Legations, and Chunghow and Hsia Tajen on the part of the Chinese Government, were present.

STEWARDS.—Hon. F. F. Low, M. Otin, W. G. Sandford, Esq., Comte de Kergarion, C. Bismarck, Esq., Hon. T. G. Grosvenor, A. J. Man, Esq., J. H. Gibbs, Esq.

CLERK OF THE COURSE.—C. Bismarck, Esq.

JUDGES.—Hon. F. F. Low and S. W. Bushell, Esq.

STARTER.—J. H. Gibbs, Esq.

FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, 22nd April, 1873.

1.—MAIDEN PLATE.—One Mile.—Prize: \$150. Entrance: \$5. For Ponies that have never run before.

Mr. Graham's Rufus	1
" Bannerman's T'ieh Kung Tzu	2
" Do. Hara Lama	3

Rufus led all the way round and won easily by two lengths. Time—2m. 14s.

2.—WANG-HAI-LOU CUP.— $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile.—Presented by H. E. M. de Geofroy.—Entrance: \$5.

Mr. B. Hunter's Carrots	1
" Ct. de Kergarion's Pepin	2
" Bannerman's T'ieh Kung Tzu	0
" Do. Fa Tsai	0
" Ct. de Kergarion's Brandy & Soda	0

T'ieh Kung Tzu and Fa Tsai started under the impression that the word "off" had been given, accompanied by B. and S. and they then made a good race to the post, T'ieh winning by a length.

On learning that it was no start they went back and merely made a start for Carrots and Pepin who had the race to themselves, Carrots winning by three lengths.

3.—THE HAI-KUAN CHALLENGE CUP.—Value 100 Taels and \$50 added from the fund, if won for the first time. Presented by Robert Hart, Esq., and other gentlemen of the Imperial Maritime Customs.—One and a half mile.—Entrance: \$5. The

Cup to become the property of any gentleman residing at Peking whose pony, or ponies, win it 2 years consecutively.

Mr. Bannerman's Hara Lama	1
" B. Hunter's Daybreak	2
" Do. Midnight	3
" Bakmeteff's Wu Ming	4

The first time past the post, the ponies were well together. Daybreak leading closely attended by Wu Ming. After going a mile Wu Ming gave in. Hara Lama's jockey who had been riding a waiting race, now came to the front and won easily by two lengths. Midnight cannot be said to have been dangerous at any moment in this race. Time—3m. 55s.

4.—LADIES PURSE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile.—Purse of \$75. Presented by the Ladies of Peking, for Ponies owned and ridden by Peking Residents only.—Entrance: \$5.

Mr. Ct. de Kergarion's Pepin	1
" Hunter's Carrots	2
" Do. Daybreak	3
" Bannerman's Fa Tsai	4

The ponies kept well together until $\frac{1}{2}$ mile had been traversed, Carrots retaining the lead until the straight, when Pepin came and won by $\frac{1}{2}$ a length after a good race. Time—1m. 41s.

5.—TIENSIN CUP.—Presented by Gentlemen of the Tientsin Community.—One Mile and a quarter.—Entrance: \$5.

Mr. Graham's Rufus	1
" Bannerman's T'ieh Kung Tzu	2
" Hara Lama	3

Rufus got the lead after the first hundred yards and won as he liked. Time 2m. 53s.

6.—WELTER RACE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile. Purse, \$50. Entrance, \$2. Ponies regularly ridden as Hackers. Weight: 12 stone and upwards.

Mr. P. King's Zephyr	1
" Ct. de Kergarion's Black Ball	2
" Zollner's Spot Black	2

Zephyr won this race easily. Time—1m. 9s.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, 23rd April.

1.—PEKING DERBY.—1 Mile. A Cup given by H. E. General Vlangaly, with \$50 added. Entrance, \$5.—Winner of either the Maiden Plate, or the Tientsin Cup, to carry 5lbs. extra; of both, 7lbs. extra.

Mr. Graham's Rufus	1
" Bannerman's T'ieh Kung Tzu	2
" B. Hunter's Carrots	3

Rufus won easily by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time—2m. 14s.

2.—VISITORS' PLATE.—Value: \$100. Distance, 2 Miles.—Entrance: \$5.—Winner of either the Maiden Plate, or the Tientsin Cup, to carry 5 pounds extra; of both, 7 pounds extra.

Mr. B. Hunter's Daybreak	1
" Bannerman's Hara Lama	2
" B. Hunter's Carrots	3

Daybreak got away with a very strong lead which he managed to keep to the end and won by five lengths. Time—4m. 59s.

3.—HACK RACE.— $\frac{3}{4}$ Miles.—Winner: \$50.—Entrance \$2.—For Ponies which are regularly ridden as Hackers.

Mr. Bannerman's Claymore	1
" Zollner's Spot Black	2
" Careless Rataplan	3
" Ct. de Kergarion's Black Ball	0

Claymore won easily by a length. A length between the second and third. Time—1m. 45s.

4.—TSUNG-LI YAMEN PRIZE.—Given by the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen. One Mile. Entrance: \$5.—Winner of one previous race, 5lbs. penalty; of two or more, 7lbs. For Peking-owned Ponies only.

Mr. Graham's Rufus	1
" Bannerman's T'ieh Kung Tzu	2
" Bakmeteff's Wu Ming	3

Rufus won by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length; T'ieh Kung Tzu doing his best to catch Rufus, but not quite able. Time—2m. 17s.

5.—TRIAL STAKES.—One mile.—A Cup presented by H. E. M. de Rehfuhs, added to a Sweepstakes of \$10 each.

Mr. Graham's Rufus	1
" Bannerman's Hara Lama	2
" B. Hunter Daybreak	0
" Ct. de Kergarion's Pipin	0

Rufus won this race by four lengths—Hara Lama second, the rest nowhere. Time 2m. 20s.

6.—CONSOLATION STATES.—1 Mile.—Winner: \$75. For Ponies which have run and won no race. Entrance: \$5.

Mr. Ct. de Kergarion's Fa Tsai	1
" Do. Brandy and Soda	2

Fa Tsai made the running and won by 3 lengths. Time—2m. 22s.

Law Reports.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 25th April.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

A. TWIGG v. F. G. JARVIS.

Claim for T'ls. 26, rent, and T'ls. 11 repairs to premises.

Mr. J. SCHMID appeared for plaintiff under written authority.

Defendant denied the claim. He had occupied the premises for three years at a monthly rent of T'ls. 26 a month, and left them in Sept. 1872. He was in occupation for 9 or 10 days during that month, as the new tenant, whom he had introduced to plaintiff, did not require it. Plaintiff had, he alleged, consented to waive any claim for the few days in Sept., but now asked him to pay for a month, while receiving half a month from the new tenant.

His WORSHIP said the fact that the plaintiff was paid by another did not by itself absolve defendant.

MAURICE ROBINS, auctioneer, present tenant in the place, said Mr. Jarvis left on the 10th and he moved in on the 13th, the house not having been left in a fit state to go into. The premises consisted of a store and three small rooms, which were dirty. Plaintiff's agent, to whom he spoke about it, engaged a carpenter to execute certain repairs and clean up the place. A portion of the flooring and some windows were broken.

To defendant—I don't know when the windows were broken. When you left, plaintiff sent and said the place was ready for me, but when I went to look at it I said I could not go in while it was in its then state. I don't know whose men put the place to rights. I paid the rent for the half month.

Defendant said he put his own men to do the work necessary to leave the place in good repair and to whitewash it.

His WORSHIP found it necessary to adjourn the case for the presence of the plaintiff.

26th April.

A. TWIGG v. F. G. JARVIS.

(Adjourned from yesterday.)

A. TWIGG, sworn, stated.—I didn't consent to waive my claim for rent for the month of September. I left the matter between the defendant and the new tenant. I at one time said I would charge him \$5 a day for every day he continued beyond the 5th of the month. He did not leave till the 10th. I abandoned this idea and offered to accept half a month's rent as I got the other half from the new tenant. He did not pay and I told him I would claim the whole month. I haven't sued till now as I was in hopes he would pay. The building was not in a fit state for any one to go in. The new tenant declined to enter until I had the walls whitewashed and window frames varnished and the windows put in. I saw the broken windows. I believe there were eleven—the number the man has charged for. I went round with him and pointed out what was to be done. He at last consented to do the work for \$14. I paid him. The walls were all daubed with paint. It seemed to me that the men had been trying their brushes on them. The defendant admits it was used as a paintshop. They had been trying the brushes on the doors and windows also. I had a hole in

the floor repaired by my own workman which I have not charged for. This seemed to have been caused by rot; it was in a corner of the room where they had been throwing down water. Defendant promised to put the store in good order but he didn't. I had great trouble in getting the floor cleaned. I required an iron spade to get the dirt off, (fault of paint.)

SEN-TAM-KU, Painter—I whitewashed the walls, and varnished the window frames and doors—put in eleven panes of glass. The walls were dirty—spots of varnish and paint; the windows were the same—not so very much. There were two panes put in the skylight. I charged \$2 for all the eleven.

Judgment for Plaintiff with costs.

This claim had been paid before the hearing.

3rd May.

C. H. COSTER, master steamer *Washi*,
v. W. H. TAPP.

Claim for \$14.50, being money of the Plaintiff's had and received.

Defendant objected to the summons, on the ground that he was merely an officer of the Consulate, that he had simply acted under the instructions of H. M.'s Consul—his superior—and consequently was not the person to be sued.

Objection sustained and summons dismissed.

His WORSHIP said the summons should have been taken out in a different form. What the plaintiff sought to maintain was that the defendant had promised to pay him \$14.50 on the production of a certain document stamped by the Court at Kobe. Had Mr. Tapp any objection to a fresh summons being issued against him by the plaintiff, on the ground of personal liability, so that he could proceed on the alleged promise?

Mr. TAPP said, as the ship was clearing to-day, he would give plaintiff every facility, by answering the summons then and there.

The case was then proceeded with as follows:—

Claim of \$14.50 which the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff in consideration of his producing a warrant duly stamped.

Defendant denied the promise.

CHARLES HENRY COSTER, sworn, stated—I am master of the steamer *Washi*. I dismissed a seaman at this Consulate on the 24th March, and brought him up to the Shipping Office in order to pay over the balance of wages due. (The man had been sent to jail, and so his balance of wages was to be paid into the Consulate). I sought to deduct from the balance of wages a further sum of \$32.25. Defendant would allow only \$17.25, the remainder, \$14.50, he objected to permitting me to deduct, on the ground:—

(1) That the voucher I produced, signed by the man, was not stamped with the Consular seal.—I had paid the amount due, to the constable in the Kobe Consulate.

(2) That it was an overcharge and robbery on the part of the people at Kobe, and he wouldn't allow the man to be robbed.—He was at one time inclined to allow all the \$14.50 except \$8.00, but he finally wouldn't. At the same time he said: if I brought from Kobe the document properly stamped, he would pay the amount if there was any money left to the credit of the man. I said: "But there may be no money left." His answer was to the effect that "he couldn't help that." I gave him notice on the 28th by letter that, as he suggested, I had now sent the voucher to Kobe to be stamped, and asked him to hold \$14.50 (out of the \$45 I had paid him) until I could reproduce it. I had sent the voucher by post, and it had been sent back before I returned; on my return I found it in Shanghai. I presented it to the defendant properly stamped and signed, and asked him to perform his promise. He declined, saying he must see the Consul. He has never paid, and denies the promise.

By DEFENDANT—I can't say when the ship cleared. I was content to wait till you had seen the Consul.

JOHN TAYLOR, sworn, stated—I am chief engineer of the *Washi*. I heard Mr. Tapp say in the Court-room that, if plaintiff got a receipt stamped by the Consul, he would pay the amount if there was any money left.

W. H. TAPP, sworn, stated—I made no promise of the kind. I couldn't have made any, as I didn't at the time I was in Court now if there was a balance to be paid in to the Consulate or not, as the account was not made up till next day. That disposes of the alleged promise in the Court. In the Shipping Office, I said, only, if the receipt were stamped the matter would be looked into, and plaintiff might get the amount or a portion.

By the COURT—I paid the \$45 to H. M. Consul in the ordinary course of my duty. So much has been expended on the man's maintenance in gaol and in the Home. He may be there longer than the amount will suffice to pay. The Government pays \$1.00 a day, and the balance, if any, when the man ships again, is paid over to him. When the money is once paid to me, it is my duty to pay it over to the Board of Trade account through the Consul, and I have no longer any control over it. I deny having qualified the alleged promise by saying "if any money was left over."

His WORSHIP said that what he would like to have had raised was, the legality or otherwise of the charges made in Japan.

DEFENDANT remarked that the illegality of the charges was the reason why, in the first instance, this Consulate disallowed the sums claimed.

His WORSHIP continued—If he had that before him, he should decide against plaintiff, because similar charges had already been disallowed in a case brought before the Chief Judge, whose decision must bind this Court. He was satisfied that there was great laxity or irregularity in making these charges, over in Japan.

PLAINTIFF asked what was he to do; they threatened to detain his ship if he did not pay what they demanded.

His WORSHIP said if plaintiff, knowing the charges were wrong, were put under any kind of constraint compelling him to pay them, his remedy was to report the circumstances to the head of the Consular Service in Japan—the Minister.

PLAINTIFF—In the meantime I must pay the money?

DEFENDANT suggested that plaintiff might summon the constable in the Consular Court at Kobe; and, if he lost, appeal the case to the Supreme Court here.

His WORSHIP said that course might be tried, but there was still a technical difficulty in the way; that if money were paid with a knowledge of all the facts, it would not be easy to recover it again. It possibly suited shipmasters to submit to these charges, else they would make a stand against them.

PLAINTIFF said it was the same all over Japan.

DEFENDANT was in a position to show that the man against whom these charges were made, simply went ashore to a hotel kept by the constable of the Consulate, who knew of his being there; went and arrested him instantly on his absence being reported, and for this made a charge of \$5, which went into his own pocket. Defendant recapitulated his position with regard to receiving the balance of the man's wages and paying it over to the Consul on behalf of the Board of Trade, for the man's benefit, the Government finding him subsistence till he was again shipped.

PLAINTIFF asked how it happened that the Government would charge itself with looking after a man who was not a sailor, but an engineer, and who could equally well gain his living ashore as aloft.

DEFENDANT said every man borne on a ship's articles was under the Act as a seaman.

His WORSHIP said, in this case, plaintiff was seeking to fix the defendant with a personal liability to pay a sum of money for which defendant himself could have received no kind of consideration whatever. The evidence therefore would require to be very explicit and very clear, to enable him to do so.—i. e., the evidence of a promise. That evidence, however, was contradictory; plaintiff's own statement and that of his witness being contradicted by defendant, who declared that he made no such promise as that alleged; and that moreover it was, as a matter of fact, most unlikely he should have done so at the time, not knowing in what state the man's account with the ship might be. He (his Worship) certainly heard no promise of the kind alleged made, when the parties were formerly in

Court; he believed defendant said that he would have allowed this sum of \$14.50 if the voucher had been properly stamped, and from this plaintiff appears to have inferred a promise to pay whenever he produced it stamped. No promise had been made in the hearing of the Court; and, as defendant fairly argued, he could scarcely have made one because he did not at the time know whether the man was indebted to the ship or not. If he were so indebted, the shipowner would simply be so much out of pocket, for the Government could not be called on to pay. Plaintiff then said a subsequent promise was made, next day, in the Shipping Office. He had no witness to support him in that, however; and it lay between the statements of parties, made on oath. Plaintiff qualified the promise, by saying it was to hold only if any money remained to the man's credit; but it was shown that if there was, defendant had to pay it over forthwith to the Government and had consequently no further control over it. This being the practice of the Shipping Office, it was unintelligible that defendant should say to plaintiff, if he came back say in six months with a different voucher he would pay him.

DEFENDANT remarked that the Shipping Office could pay nothing out of a man's money, after the account had been made up, except for his subsistence &c., and even that was limited. If the man re-shipped and any balance was due to him, he could be sued in the ordinary way in Court.

His WORSHIP, not finding sufficient evidence of defendant's liability or promise, decided against plaintiff, with costs of the first summons. He could have wished that the case had raised the legality of the charges made in Japan; he might tell plaintiff that the Chief Judge had decided that they were illegal, and plaintiff should therefore not pay them. If he did, he could certainly not afterwards deduct them here, as between his ship and the Government; nor between the ship and the seaman, if the latter did not choose to admit them. These charges were either right or wrong—if wrong they ought to be resisted; if right, there must be some authority under which they were charged, which plaintiff before paying them should demand to see. He might, however, be put to hardship and inconvenience at the time if he refused to pay, which he might find it expedient for the moment to avoid, but he should in that case report the circumstances to the Senior Consular authority in Japan or to the Board of Trade.

POLICE COURT.

April 15th, 1873.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.
R. v. R. W. HALKET.

Larceny as a clerk or servant.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT for the prosecution.

Messrs. ROBINSON and COWIE for the defence.

Charge Richard Webb Halket for that he, in Shanghai, on the 5th day of January 1873, being then a servant of H. M. the Emperor of China, did feloniously steal take and carry away certain money, to wit Tls. 1979.31, the property of his said master, and on the 7th Feb. a sum of Tls. 2217.13, and on the 5th March a sum of 1141.14.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said he appeared on behalf of the Chinese Maritime Customs, to prefer certain charges against the defendant for the larceny of certain sums. He intended for that day to confine himself to three charges, for larceny of sums on the 5th Jan., 7th Feb., and 5th March last. It might be a question hereafter whether the indictment would be one for embezzlement or larceny, but that was a question of form; and, as his Worship was aware, it would be competent for a Jury to find a verdict for either, and the punishment would be the same for one or the other. Perhaps it might assist the Court if he were to give a slight sketch of the case. The accused had been in the Customs for some 11 years, both at Shanghai and elsewhere, and for several years past had acted as its accountant in Shanghai. As such accountant he had large sums of money entrusted to him, and the evidence which would be called would prove that portions of those sums he had misappropriated. He might explain that there were other charges against

the defendant, arising out of circumstances similar to those he was about to refer to. It appeared that certain fixed amounts were every month paid by the Superintendent of Customs to the Commissioner, to provide the salaries of the various Customhouse employees, and to meet other disbursements, and it was the duty of the accountant to make these payments. A separate account was kept of these receipts and disbursements, and as soon as the payments attributable to a particular month were ended, the accountant had to make up his account and pay the balance in his hands into a separate account, kept at the Oriental Bank in the name of the Inspector-General of Customs. The accused seemed to have made up his accounts, so far as could at present be ascertained, with perfect regularity, and at the foot of the account for each month showed a balance in favour of the department. These balances he noted in his books as having been paid to the credit of the special account at the Bank, but on investigation it had been found that no such payments had been made, and there appeared to be no room for doubt that the accused had appropriated the money to his own uses. He would now proceed to call evidence.

THOMAS DICK, Commissioner of Customs, sworn, stated—I am head of the Foreign Department of the Customs in Shanghai. The accused was the accountant of the Customs here. Part of his duties was the payment of the salaries of the Foreign employees, and likewise of the native employees of the Customs. The money was obtained by me from the Superintendent of Customs (the Taotai) and sent on to Mr. Halket by the hands of my secretary. The amount as handed him monthly was Haikwan Taels 15,000. It was his duty to keep a separate account for each month. His duty in respect of making payments from these amounts was to pay the salaries as directed by me, and then after making other disbursements to pay the balance into the Inspector-General's account. The money came to me in a letter from the Superintendent in the form of a cheque on the Haikwan Bank, payable to bearer. Payments were made by exchanging the cheque for smaller ones, and another cheque would be given for the balance. This book (shown me) is that which contains the account of those receipts and disbursements. The entries are in accused's handwriting. On folio 77 I find under date 7th December, 1872, "Received from Superintendent on account of monthly allowance for December, Tls. 3000," on folio 78 under December 31st, "Received balance of monthly account Tls. 12,000." On the other side there is a balance brought down, (folio 79) in Mr. Halket's handwriting as paid to the Oriental Bank, under date Jan. 5th, 1873, of Tls. 1979.31.10. That finishes the account for the month of Dec. The first entry for Jan. (folio 80) on account of that month is, "Received from the Superintendent for expenses for Jan. H. Tls. 3,000. On the 25th from the same (same folio) "balance of above" Tls. 12,000. Balance under date of Feb. 5th, due Inspector-General's account "A" Tls. 2,217.1.3. Account "A" was the Tls. 15,000 and the expenditure paid out of it. The account was made up of balances out of the local account "A" which were transferred to the Inspector-General's account "A" at the Oriental Bank. Next month, February, on the 5th, the balance due on Inspector-General's account brought down—Tls. 2,217. The next entry is "Superintendent on account monthly allowance for February Tls. 3,500." On the 7th there are no words written, but marks under the previous entry, indicating another payment by the Superintendent of Tls. 3,000. On next folio (82), March 3, appears "Superintendent balance monthly allowance for February Tls. 8,500." That is all on the debit side referring to February. On the credit side folio 82, March 5, Oriental Bank balance for February Tls. 1,141.14. A receipt is given in Chinese and English for the payments to the Superintendent. They are signed by me and also by the accountant. The counterfoil is initialled by both of us; I sign the receipt, and I believe the body of the receipt is also initialled by the accountant—I am not quite sure.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said the receipts would be produced if necessary afterwards.

Witness—I can state of my own knowledge the sums received and paid over to the accountant. Accused has written dispatches to the Inspector-General reporting the fact of these payments having been made to his ac-

count to the Oriental Bank, which despatches were signed by me. They were drafted by the accountant. I don't know of these balances being accounted for in any other form. I am not aware of any other moneys having been paid for a long time back into "A" account at the Bank; that account was confined to these balances, and no one had power to draw on it except the Inspector-General.

Mr. ROBINSON wished to state that he had only been requested to appear in this case ten minutes before he had come into Court. He had thus had no opportunity of conferring with the accused or looking into the facts, and as sufficient evidence had been given by Mr. Dick to warrant the Court granting a remand, he should wish to defer cross-examining till he was in a position to do it with a more accurate knowledge of the case.

His WORSHIP assenting,

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said, in order to proceed as far as possible with the case to-day, he would call two more witnesses, viz, the Oriental Bank accountant, and Mr. Jamieson, accountant to the Customs.

COLIN JAMIESON, sworn, stated—I am at present accountant at the Custom House. I have investigated the accounts as shown in the books in my office since Dec. 1872. I haven't found any other account of the balances which have been stated before the Court in any other book than that marked "A."

THOMAS J. GARDINER, sworn, stated—I am assistant accountant and cashier at the Oriental Bank, and know of the existence of an account "A" of the Inspector-General of Customs. I have not the book in which that account is kept. I have looked at it recently, but cannot say what payments have been made without having it before me. I can say that certain sums have not been paid in.

Mr. ROBINSON said, in a criminal charge, accuracy was very desirable, and they should not ask the witness to prove what he was not in a position to prove.

WITNESS to the Court—I could not specify any payment to the account in the absence of the books. I could not say if payment were made at regular intervals to that account.

In answer to a question by Mr. WAINWRIGHT as to bringing the books into Court, witness said they could not exhibit their books showing the state of the customer's account, without the customer's consent.

His WORSHIP said they only wished the witness to state, with the book before him, whether certain sums had or had not been paid in to the Bank—not the state of the account.

WITNESS to Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I examined the books yesterday with a view to ascertain whether certain sums were paid on certain days to the credit of the account in question. A memo. (shown me) was put into my hands by the Manager, who told me to look if the sums there mentioned had been paid into the account, which I did. (The memo. referred to the three sums charged, with the dates on which they were entered in the Customs' book as having been paid to credit of the Inspector-General's account "A" at the Bank.) I searched from the beginning of '71 to '73. I did not find that any one of these three sums had been paid in to the Bank. I cannot say whether there were larger amounts which might have contained these.

To Mr. ROBINSON—When I say the sums had not been paid into the Bank, I mean I found no entry in the Bank books, under account "A," of the sums mentioned in the memorandum having been paid. That is the effect of my evidence, neither more nor less.

To Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Any payment to the credit of account "A" would have been entered in that account.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said upon the evidence he had brought he would now apply for a remand. There were other charges he might wish to bring forward.

Mr. ROBINSON thought that one lengthy adjournment would be the shortest in the end, and suggested that the case should be adjourned till Monday the 28th inst., to which the Court agreed.

May 5.

The case was further adjourned till to-day, when the accused was again brought up, Mr. WAINWRIGHT appearing, as before, for the prosecution. No counsel appeared for the defence.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT proposed, in continuation of the evidence upon the charge which was at present before the Court, to recall Mr. Dick in order to put right one or two points which appeared to have been misunderstood on his previous examination, and also to add somewhat to it.

THOMAS DICK, sworn, stated.—On 17th February, at folio 81 of cashbook, an entry appears "Oriental Bank balance for January" under the heading of "to whom paid" H. T. Tls. 2,217.13. I have seen the receipts sent to the Superintendent for the sums referred to in my former evidence, and I find that they bear Mr. Halket's initials. Mr. Halket's despatches to the Inspector-General reported the payment of the balances to the Oriental Bank. Instead of the Inspector-General "had," I should have said "has" authority to draw on account A at the Bank. The money paid over from time to time on account A is the property of the Chinese Government. The greater portion comes from revenue collected through the Custom House. I know that the Inspector-General accounts to the Chinese Government for the entire amount.

By His WORSHIP.—I had a conversation with the accused on the subject of this account on the evening of the 10th April. I informed him I had ascertained from the Oriental Bank that the balances for the three months had not been paid in. I cannot reproduce his exact words, but in effect he admitted having taken the money, and said that it had all gone in share speculations. I asked if he had any money left in his possession, and he said, nothing, it was all gone. I meant money or property of any kind. I left him, informing him that I must take the necessary proceedings. He is the servant of the Chinese Government, employed through the Inspector-General of Customs, and I have already said that the money he is charged with taking was the property of the Chinese Government.

WONG-TSE-WU, cautioned, stated—I am accountant in the Haikwan Bank. We pay money on presentation of orders, without looking to the individual. We look to the counterfoil of the cheque in a book in our possession, and find if the order corresponds. We also enter in a book to whom we pay the money, but we do not enter the form in which it is paid, whether by fresh orders notes or sycee.

[The usual difficulty was experienced in getting at the desired facts without circumlocution; but ultimately it was ascertained, by the assistance of Mr. Medhurst, that the Bank order books were kept in triplicate, one held by the grantor, one presented by the grantee, and one by the Bank, and that on the last were noted the particulars at the Bank.] A cheque was granted by the Taotai for Tls. 3,000 on the 7th of the 11th moon, to be paid in Customs sycee on account of salaries for various employees of the Customs. Three days later this cheque was changed at the Bank for smaller orders. There were many subsequent exchanges of these orders for still smaller ones. One of these last, for Tls. 100, was on 31st December paid into the Agra Bank. Witness continued—Another cheque for Tls. 12,000 was presented on the 1st day of the 12th month, and I gave 139 small cheques for it. On the 4th of the 12th month Tls. 25 were paid to the Agra Bank, and others for various small sums. On the 4th of the 12th moon there also appears one out of this Tls. 12,000 order, for Tls. 519.83, paid to accused's account at the Agra Bank (the one sought for.) A Taotai's cheque for Tls. 3000 was on the 15th of the 12th month exchanged for other cheques. On the 16th of the 12th moon Tls. 1000 Shanghai currency was paid to the Agra Bank. On the 24th of the 12th moon there is another cheque paid, for Haikwan Tls. 952.43. On the 10th day of the 1st moon a similar Taotai's cheque for Tls. 3000 was changed for smaller ones, and Tls. 500 out of that was next day paid to the Agra Bank.

THOMAS D. SKELLY, sworn, stated—I am accountant at the Agra Bank. The accused kept a private account there. I have examined that account and find that certain payments have been made to it in the shape of Haikwan Bank orders. On the 30th of Dec. there is an order for H. Tls. 100 received to Mr. Halket's credit, being Tls. 111.40 Sh. currency. On the 2nd Jan. there is a payment for Tls. 519.83 lodged to his credit, by an order from the Haikwan Bank. On the 14th of January there is a payment from the same Bank, which, however, is not passed to Mr. Halket's

own account. On 22nd Jan. we received a Haikwan Bank order for Tls. 952.43. We received on 8th February a cheque from Mr. Halket on the Haikwan Bank for Tls. 500, but it was passed to the credit of another gentleman's account. These moneys were dealt with as for Mr. Halket's account. On the 2nd of December I find a Haikwan cheque for H. Tls. 519.33 to Mr. Halket's credit, and on the 10th another one for Tls. 1,417.94.

Accused had no questions to put to any of the witnesses.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said this completed the evidence on the first charge, so far as he could then offer it, and he now asked for a committal.

His WORSHIP, having given accused the statutory caution, asked if he had anything to say.

Accused replied that he had not.

His WORSHIP then committed him for trial.

The Court having adjourned for an hour, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, on resuming, proceeded to the next charge, which is as follows:—

Charge Richard Webb Halket for that he, in Shanghai, in the months of October, November and December 1872, being then a servant of H. I. M. the Emperor of China, did receive and take into his possession certain moneys, namely Haikwan Tls. 243.69, for and in the name and on account of his said master, and the said moneys fraudulently and feloniously did then and there embezzle.

He proceeded to state generally the nature of the charge for the information of the Court. It was one for embezzling certain moneys from an account known in the Customs office as B account, to the credit of which were placed the sums received from fines and confiscations, which were in the first place collected by the Chief Clerk and by him handed to the Accountant, who entered them in cash book B, and at the end of each quarter of the year it was his duty to pay a certain proportion of these amounts to the Inspector-General's account B at the Oriental Bank. What he proposed to prove was, that the Accountant had debited himself with the balance for the quarter ended 31st December last, but that he did not pay the money into the Bank or account for it in any other way.

THOMAS DICK, sworn.—The Customs account is the servant of the Chinese Government, and paid out of moneys belonging to that Government. I produce the cashbook of account B. The moneys usually entered in that account are those received for fines and confiscations—fines imposed for breaches of Customs regulations and confiscation of goods seized. The money is usually collected by the Chief Clerk in the General Office, and it is his duty to pay it over to the Accountant. Sometimes moneys have been received by my Secretary, and he passed them through the Chief Clerk's hands. The Accountant's duty is to enter the payment made to him in cashbook B. This cashbook is entirely in Mr. Halket's handwriting. He makes certain payments out of the account, and at the end of the quarter it was his duty to pay a fixed proportion of the balance to the Inspector-General's account B at the Oriental Bank. At folio 8 the amount due to the Inspector-General is shown to be £243.69, for the quarter ending 31st Dec. 1872. The account is made up quarterly. The entry shows that the amount was paid, in the following words: "No. 46, I. G.'s account B, 4-10ths of net proceeds of confiscations—Tls. 243.6.9." The money paid into the Inspector-General's account B is the property of the Chinese Government, to whom, so far as I know, he accounts for it. I can't say of my own knowledge how this balance has been disposed of; there is no other record of it except what the cashbook gives. I believe I heard of this balance on the same occasion as that to which I referred in speaking to accused regarding the A balances. His answer then generally applied to such moneys as I referred to.

COLIN JAMIESON, sworn, stated—I am at present accountant in the Customs here. I have gone through the books in the office for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, and from that time to the present. I know of this balance in cashbook B, and so far as I have seen the other books and accounts, it is not accounted for in any other way.

T. J. GARDINER, sworn, stated—I am assistant accountant and cashier in the Oriental Bank. The Inspector-General keeps an account B at our office. There has been no

payment of Tls. 243.6.7 made to that account during the quarter ending December.

His WORSHIP said it would be necessary to know what payments, if any, had been made to the account during the quarter or since. It was possible that there were others which would cover the amounts charged.

WITNESS said he had only looked for the sums which were missing.

His WORSHIP suggested that it would be well also to prove the payment of the amounts to the Accountant by the Chief Clerk of the Customs.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said accused had debited himself in his own handwriting in the cashbook, which he handed in as evidence. The Chief Clerk was now in Canton.

The Oriental Bank Accountant having left the Court to get the additional information sought regarding this and other accounts to which the charges referred,

Mr. WAINWRIGHT proceeded to the next charge, which is as follows:—

Charge Richard Webb Halket for that he, in Shanghai, between the 10th day of July 1872 and the 10th day of January 1873, being then a servant of H. I. M. the Emperor of China, did feloniously steal take and carry away certain moneys, to wit Haikwan Tls. 12,150.14, the property of his said master.

This, he said, referred to an account C, which resembled in some respect account A, that first proceeded upon; i.e., it was an account to which certain payments on account of the Customs were made by the Superintendent. These were received by the Accountant, who made payments out of them, and whose duty it was, at the end of the quarter, to pay the whole of the balance into the Inspector-General's account C at the Oriental Bank. He would prove, from the accused's own books and from receipts given the Superintendent, for the two quarters from July to December, that certain payments were made, and that large sums were entered as paid to the Oriental Bank, which had not been so paid.

THOMAS DICK, sworn, stated—Account C consists of moneys received from the Superintendent of Customs for a special purpose, at different times during each month. A separate account of them is kept in this cashbook (produced). From the month of June to the end of December last year, this account was kept by the accused, and is all in his handwriting. Money is sometimes received from the Inspector-General, but the moneys to which the balances referred to relate, were received from the Superintendent of Customs. The account is balanced monthly, and the balance ought to be paid in at the end of each quarter to the account C of the Inspector-General at the Oriental Bank. On folio 92 I find that the September quarter's balance, stated at Tls. 6,968.86, is not paid into the Bank, but carried down into the next quarter. At folio 101, the payment is entered as having been made—"Jan. 5th, 1873, No. 496, Oriental Bank I. G.'s account C, H. Tls. 12,150.14." I believe that to be the balance of the money received on this account from the Superintendent. The money is the property of the Chinese Government; I know the source from which the Superintendent derives it. I have taken measures to ascertain whether this money has been paid into the Oriental Bank, and have been informed that it has not; and I have not found it accounted for elsewhere. I signed a despatch, drafted by accused, to the Inspector-General reporting the payment of the December balance to the Bank, and there were two documents signed by the Accountant and myself, both prepared by him, in which I believe it was stated that the September balance was paid in to the Bank. The cashbook differs in this respect from the other records in the office, by making it appear that the amount was carried forward to the balance at the end of the year. It was the duty of the Accountant to make the payments at the end of the quarter, and I assumed that he had made them. To the best of my knowledge this money belongs to the Chinese Government, and has to be accounted for to it by the Inspector-General. The money is received by cheques from the Superintendent in the same way as that on account A, and receipts given for it in the same form. The accountant changes the cheques in the same way, and should either have held the proceeds under the Bank account of the Commissioner, or in the Customs' safe, till the balance was made up at the end of the quarter,

COLIN JAMIESON, sworn, stated that, with regard to this account C, he had looked through the accounts for the period referred to, and did not find the balance of Tls. 12,150.14 accounted for in any other way.

(Cashbook C landed in for inspection by the Court.)

Mr. DICK to the Court.—I don't know whether I first referred to this balance or not. Mr. Halket did, on 10th April, when I had my interview with him; but it was also spoken of, and the explanation he made applied to it.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT had another charge, as follows:—

Charge Richard Webb Halket for that he, in Shanghai, in the months of December 1872 and January and February 1873, being then a servant of H. I. M. the Emperor of China, did receive and take into his possession certain moneys, for and in the name and on account of his said master, namely, in the month of December 1872 the sum of Haikwan Tels 897.86, in the month of January 1873 the sum of Haikwan tals 369.39, and in the month of February 1873 the sum of Haikwan tals 1064.26, and the said moneys fraudulently and feloniously did then and there embezzle.

This was a charge of embezzling certain moneys received on an account known as Account D. The receipts were from miscellaneous sources, and were in most instances received through the Chief Clerk of the General Office, in the same way as with the payments to account B, but in this case their receipt was acknowledged by the accountant initialling a book. It was the duty of the latter to enter them in cashbook D, to make certain payments from that account, and to place the balance, monthly, to the credit of the Inspector-General's account D at the Oriental Bank. The balances were accounted for in the cashbook as having been so treated, but he would proceed to prove that they had not been paid in.

THOMAS DICK, sworn, stated—The receipts on account D are received from various sources, but not from the Superintendent. They are received on account of the Chinese Government, and accounted for to them in the same way as other moneys, by the Inspector-General, to whose credit in an account D at the Oriental Bank the balances ought to be paid monthly. As a rule the larger portion of the money is first received by the Chief Clerk in the General Office, who hands it over to the Accountant, and the latter initials an entry in a book. In December, January, and February, I find the payments so received by the Accountant are initialled. That doesn't, however, include the whole of the receipts which go to make up these balances. Other amounts are entered in the account in various ways. The accountant has certain payments to make, and the account, folio 23, shows a balance for December of Tls. 897.86 credited to Inspector-General's account. It was the accountant's duty to pay that in soon after the end of the month, to account D. In January, on the same page, the balance stated is Tls. 369.39 and in February Tls. 1,064.26. I have inquired at the Oriental Bank as to these balances, and learn that they have not been paid, and I do not find that they have been accounted for in any other way. For the sake of accuracy, I ought to mention, perhaps, as regards money being received from the Chinese Government, that although receipts to this account are from various sources, there is sometimes a sum transferred from other accounts to this one in which may be moneys received directly from the Government.

To His WORSHIP.—I think we referred also to this balance in conversation on the 10th April.

The case was again remanded till to-day at ten, for the evidence required from the Oriental Bank.

May 6.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT proposed now to proceed to complete charge B, and would first call the Accountant of the Oriental Bank.

T. J. GARDINER, sworn, stated.—I do not find any payment entered in our books on account B, corresponding to the entry in the Customs' cashbook B as having been made on 31st Dec. I examined the account this morning and have searched over the whole of 1872 and the present year. Since the 1st of October there has been but one payment, on Nov. 26th H. Tls. 435.50. I have searched also the Inspector-General's accounts C, D and A, all which he keeps at our Bank, and in none of them do I find any mention of an amount of Tls. 243.69.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said that was all he proposed to ask Mr. Gardiner on this charge.

He would now recall Mr. Jamieson, the Customs' Accountant.

COLIN JAMIESON, sworn, stated.—The sum of H. £435.50, mentioned by Mr. Gardiner, is made up of two entries in the B. cashbook, folio 7, in the month of November. They are—No. 29, I. G.'s account B, 4-10ths of fines H. £152.08; No. 30, I. G.'s account B, for confiscations H. £153.48.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said that was all the evidence he wished to offer on this charge, and he now applied for a committal.

His WORSHIP remarked that it was alleged in the charge that the accused embezzled the money in the months of October, November, and December, while there was no evidence of embezzlement before the 31st December, the day on which the accused charged himself with the receipt and particular disposition of the money. The embezzlement should be charged as on the 31st December.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said he would amend the charge accordingly.

His WORSHIP then read over the evidence to the accused, and said it was his duty to commit him. He was bound to warn the accused, as he had done the previous day, that he was not called upon to say anything, and that if he did make any statement it might be used against him at his trial.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT recalled Mr. Gardiner in order to proceed to charge C.

T. J. GARDINER, again sworn, stated—I yesterday searched the A and D accounts kept at the Oriental Bank by the Inspector-General, and the B and C this morning. I found no entry of a payment of £12,150.14 under account C or under any date, since the end of June 1872. Since that time there have been but two payments, one on 14th August H. £9,294.66, and one on Dec. 28th H. £19.21. These are all the payments made, up to the present time.

C. JAMIESON, recalled, stated—I find an entry in cashbook C, folio 87, "Aug. 2nd, No. 293, paid O. Bank balance to 30th June 1872, H. £9,294.66;" Folio 101, "Jan. 5, No. 494, Oriental Bank, balance supp. grant, £19.21."

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said this charge being one for larceny he had laid it between 10th July 1872 and 10th January 1873, and in the matter of larceny this might be enough. It would be difficult to fix the exact date.

His WORSHIP did not think the charge of theft or larceny could be spread over six months, but that it should be laid with more precision. The only evidence they had of the taking pointed to the 5th January as the time.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said that under 14th and 15th Vic., sec. 24, there was no obligation to state the time exactly, nor even at all, where time was not of the essence of the offence.

His WORSHIP said counsel might consider whether it would not be advisable to state it more specifically, in the indictment. He should now commit the accused on this charge also, and repeat the caution he had already given.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, as regarded the charge under account D, wished to ask for a remand, if possible, till after the trial on the other charges.

His WORSHIP said he could not remand for more than a fortnight. Before granting one however, it would be necessary to take the evidence of the Bank, that the money referred to in the charge had not been paid in.

T. J. GARDINER, sworn, stated—I have recently searched account D and all the other accounts kept by the Inspector-General as far back as the beginning of last December. I did not find in account D, or in any other account, since 1st December 1872 up to the present moment, receipt of such a sum as £896.86, nor of sums of £369.39, or £1,064.26. Since 1st December there has been only one payment into account D—on 30th of the December, an amount of H. £705.71.

COLIN JAMIESON, sworn, stated—I am shown the D cashbook. Under date November 30th is an entry as follows: No. 13, I. G.'s account D—certain particulars subdivided which make up a total of £705.71. On folio 23 I find an entry under December 31 of an amount of £898, on 31st January £369, and on 28th February £1,064 as having been paid to I. G.'s account D, and I don't find that they are accounted for in any other way. I do not find under 29th November any mention of £730. I find such an item under October 31st as paid to I. G.'s account D.

His WORSHIP then remanded the case as regarded this charge till the 20th inst. It was arranged that if possible the trial on the other charges should take place on the previous day—the 19th.

EDWARD DOUGHTY AND WILLIAM KESLEY,
Diomed.

Theft of a bottle of claret from the *British Queen* tavern.

The prisoners admitted having taken the claret, but excused themselves by saying that had they not been in liquor they would never have been guilty of such a dirty action. They hoped that his Worship would deal leniently with them, and punish them only by fine.

His Worship said they should have considered the nature of the action before committing themselves to it. He had no power to fine for such offences, and must sentence them to two weeks imprisonment and hard labour, but to be put on board if the ship sailed sooner.

May 2, 1873.

R. v. HENRY IVEY.

Forcibly taking possession of a carriage and furiously driving the same, and assaulting the mafoo.

Defendant said it was after the Races, and he had some drink, to which he was not accustomed, and it thus came about that he mistook the carriage he was charged with taking possession of, for one he engaged from Compton & Co., which he expected to find waiting for him. He was not aware that he had assaulted the mafoo.

Mr. E. Ward appeared to prosecute, under an authority from Captain Russell, the owner of the carriage.

Sergeant SKINNER stated—On Tuesday night about a quarter to 12, I was in the Police Office, when I heard some excitement in the road. I ran out and saw defendant driving a pony and trap furiously along the Hongkew Road. He appeared to be coming from the Old Dock and to be going towards the Astor House. I directed acting Sergeant Lloyd, who was on duty, to follow and enquire who it was. He went and found it to be Ivey, a boiler-maker at the Old Dock. I saw a Chinaman following the trap, with a horse-cloth over his shoulder, and crying.

THOMAS LLOYD stated—I was on duty on Tuesday night in the Broadway Road, when I heard some one call out "police." I went down towards the Old Dock and saw a trap coming along, and then met a mafoo who said a foreigner had got into his master's trap. We both ran after him. I sent the mafoo past by the Eureka and went along the Hongkew Road myself. The mafoo found the trap at the Eureka, and said the man was in the hotel. We entered, and the mafoo pointed out Ivey as the man. Ivey said, "Oh, here's a policeman come after me," and asked what was the matter. I told him, and he said it was a mistake, that he had ordered a carriage from Compton's, but that if he was wanted I knew his address. If he had not been driving very fast we should have caught him; we picked up a cushion on the road which had dropped out.

Sergeant SKINNER said there were a great many Chinese on the road, and a great many people ran out of their houses, hearing the rushing of the trap and shouting.

Mr. WARD put in Captain Russell's letter, in which the latter suggested that serious damage to a valuable pony might have resulted from defendant's act, and that at the time Captain Russell left Shanghai, he was not in a position to tell whether this had not actually followed.

His WORSHIP could not accept the letter as evidence, but said if Captain Russell thought fit he might sue defendant for trespass.

The mafoo said he was waiting at the Old Dock gate, on Tuesday night, with the carriage, his master being on board his vessel. There was no other trap there. A foreigner came from a house opposite, and wanted to enter the carriage, with a friend. The friend refused, telling him that it was not his, but defendant insisted on going in, and took hold of the reins. Witness tried to prevent him, but he lifted the whip and gave him two or three lashes on the head and body, and then

drove away very fast. Witness ran after him calling the police. A Sergeant came and went with him to look after the carriage. The pony was none the worse.

Defendant having nothing further to say, His WORSHIP said he had at present only to deal with the case for breach of the peace in driving furiously and assaulting the mafoo. Defendant's excuse was not borne out by the evidence; the mafoo said there was no other carriage near at the time, and that he had told defendant it was not his trap, so that the latter could not have been under any misapprehension, while some friend had tried also to dissuade him. However, there was no excuse for defendant breaking the Settlement regulations against furious driving, nor for his beating the mafoo while he was trying to protect his master's property. It was a pity that a man in defendant's position should have so far forgotten himself; the affair seemed to have been a tipsy frolic, but defendant ought not to stoop to things of that kind. If people in defendant's position acted in this way, what might be expected of common sailors? Fined \$10 for the assault, \$10 for the furious driving, and the costs in the case.

May 7th, 1873.

R. v. C. B. BARKER.

Assaulting a Chinaman.

LONG-TSIU-TSOW stated—I am a chairmaker. At 2.30 A.M. on Wednesday, defendant and two others forcibly entered my house, seized my workmen, assaulted me, and handed us over to the Mixed Court.

JAMES ADAMS, sworn, stated—I am a sergeant of Police. On the morning of the 1st, at 2 A.M., a constable informed me that Mr. Barker had told him some Chinamen had stolen his window bars. I didn't understand quite, and being near Mr. Barker's went to him and saw where they had been stolen. We went together to the plaintiff's house, and when the inmates opened in answer to our summons, we found them packing something up. I arrested them at Mr. Barker's instance, and there was no assault during the time I was there. The men were next morning taken to the Mixed Court on the charge.

Plaintiff said that as he refused to go along with the Police, Mr. Barker struck him.

His WORSHIP found no evidence of an assault, and dismissed the case.

Plaintiff complained that his wife had been assaulted, but the Police sergeant explained that in looking for one of the men, who had run away, he entered a place in which a woman was. She screamed out, and he immediately withdrew.

May 8th, 1873.

R. v. H. SOMERS, WM. OLIVER, and

ROBERT REID.

Desertion.

The men reported themselves at the Shipping Office yesterday and stated that they had been transferred at sea from the British ship *Dragon*, in consequence of her being short of provisions, to the German barque *Nora*, which vessel brought them on to Ningpo, and the captain of which paid their passage up here. They were now in a destitute state. By examining the men, Mr. Tapp found that they were stowaways in the *Dragon*, bound for San Francisco, having deserted from the British ship *Marquis of Argyle* at Hongkong—a vessel they had joined at Melbourne.

The men made the same admission to the Magistrate, who, on the application of Mr. Tapp, remanded them for a fortnight, to allow H. M. Consul to put himself in communication with the authorities at Hongkong respecting their case.

DANISH CONSULAR COURT.

May 6, 1873.

Before F. B. JOHNSON, Esq., Acting Consul for H. D. M., and

Z. B. DRAGE Commander of British Steamer *Sin Nanzing*.

N. P. ANDERSEN, Commander of Chinese guboot *Hwaching*.

H. SUTHERLAND v. C. E. KOFOD.

Mr. MYBURGH appeared for plaintiff. Defendant in person.

Judgment in an action for damages—arising out of a collision between the pilot boats *Sunshine* and *Maggie*, belonging respectively

to the plaintiff and defendant, which recently occurred on the Yangtze, and by which the *Sunshine* was lost,—was delivered to-day as follows:—

"In this case of collision the Court considers both parties to have been in the wrong. The evidence shows that a bad lookout must have been kept on board the *Maggie*. This boat was running before the wind, and there would have been no difficulty whatever in clearing the *Sunshine* had a proper watch been kept.

"On the other hand, it appears that the *Sunshine* had no lights out, and the Court cannot too strongly reprehend this neglect of a well known rule of maritime practice.

"The decision of the Court is that damages on both sides be divided equally between the two parties. Each party to pay his own costs.

"The question of damages incurred, to be referred for decision to this Consulate after taking evidence thereupon."

MIXED COURT.

May 3rd, 1873.

Re the CHINKIANG CONSPIRACY.

Before His Worship CHEN.

H. M. Consul, Mr. MEDHURST, was also on the Bench, being present as Sheriff to bring forward the prisoners Carr and others, at present undergoing sentence in H. M.'s Gaol, and whom the Magistrate wished to confront with Yang, the Chinese suspected of being concerned in the recent unlawful expedition to Chinkiang.

The following is the statement of YANG-A-WONG, taken when arrested the other day. The presumed head of the affair, Wang, is still at large.

YANG-A-WONG, alias LAING-YOK, alias LEEN-CHA, aged 24, stated—I studied English sometime and am acquainted with the language. I came away from home last year but one, went to Newchwang and from thence to Japan, and was employed at both places. Last year my employment ceased. Then, in the first moon of that year I came to Shanghai and lived with Sassoon's compradore for 4 months. I then was employed on board the *Nanxing* as boy. Then I was employed by Mr. Carr, master of lorcha, when in the 11th moon the Captain of that vessel requested me to go to Chinkiang and other places for a short time with him. I went once and stopped for a few days and then returned. On the 13th day 1st moon this year, I left that service, and on the 20th day I started again for Chinkiang with the idea of visiting some friends, and with no other. During the first decade of the 2nd moon I returned to Shanghai and stopped in the Hankow Road with a carpenter Luk-chai-kee. I was in the habit of going to Hongkew to a friend who was a greengrocer and assisting him in his business. The proprietors of that shop, Wang-a-chun, and Wang a Siao, are natives of Hsing-Shain-Hsin. On the 9th day of the 3rd moon, my old master, Capt. Carr, requested me to hire a boat from a man named Loong as he wished to go to Chinkiang. The amount of hire was settled at the time by the foreigner at \$30, \$5 paid at once, balance to be paid at Chinkiang.

I never asked what the nature of their business was to be, and further I did not know how many foreigners were to go to Chinkiang with Capt. Carr and his staff. I assisted him with his baggage and stores. When they started I came back. I did not know what was in their boxes. I don't know whether there were swords, guns or other arms in the boxes. I have not been an accomplice with the foreigners in any unlawful act. (Letter handed in.) The camp mentioned in the letter laid before the Court is the name of a place at Hongkong. Hung-yo-tsoon is a mistake. The man's name on the letter is a friend of mine, who lives in an opium hong at Smith's market. I don't know where he has gone to. Si-ying-bay, the western camp, which is also mentioned in the letter, is the name of a place at Hongkong. The word Foong is a mistake—should be Hsin, a letter. The word was written unintentionally. The name Cho-tong in the letter is that of a distant relation who was formerly employed in the Kiangnan arsenal as an interpreter. He left on account of not receiving sufficient salary. He then joined the Customs. In

the 3rd moon of this year he returned to the Arsenal service. The letter he gave me was given in the beginning of last year; the name Tsoung-Shan is an uncle by marriage, Chotong wanted to find out this Tsoung-Shan in order to enable me to obtain employment.

To-day, Yang was further questioned by the Court, but nothing new was elicited, further than that Carr told him he wished to proceed to Chinkiang with a party of men, to join a gunboat there.

Carr was then called forward; Mr. Medhurst warning the Magistrate, however, that as his evidence was that of an accomplice, it could not be entirely trusted.

CARR.—I wish to tell the candid truth. I gave this man Yang \$5 to engage a boat for the purpose of going to Chinkiang. He was not the least aware of what I was or was not going to do. I told him I wished to get a boat to go shooting, which was my object. I know several people there, but had no particular communication with any of them. These men went on my invitation that they should accompany me on a pig-shooting expedition. I never sent an order for the boat hire on a man named Wang.

The boatman, called, said he got a chit from Carr to go and get his money.

CARR.—I paid the man \$5 before starting, and \$8 after going on board that night, but never gave him any chit. I gave Yang \$5 also to get the boat. I don't know whether any of my companions gave an order for money. (Being again questioned on the point, Carr said he did not recollect giving the chit. He promised the man \$30 to take the party to Chinkiang and back. Being asked if he knew the man Wang at Chinkiang, Carr evaded the question, said his memory was impaired by a fall he once had.)

The MAGISTRATE asked how the party came to be supplied with rifles and swords to go shooting.

CARR again protested that his head was so bad he could not remember what they had, but he knew that the boatman had told many lies at the Police Court about the arms. There was another man in the party, named Nelson, who might have given the chit. (It appeared that Nelson was a Dane, and that his Consul had allowed him to leave, there being nothing against him.) Carr said he had been a lorcha captain on the Yangtze. Yang had been his boy, and he had frequently been in Chinkiang, knew people up there, Chinese and others, and had formerly gone pig-shooting.

COOK was now called, and said he did not know the boatman or Yang. Carr asked him to go on a shooting expedition with him. Did not see any note written or given to the boatman. Another of the prisoners said Carr asked him to go with him on a shooting expedition; Yang he did not recollect, but knew the other man as the boatman. Did not see any note. Did no shooting by the way, but fired a few shots along the river with their rifles for sport. Knew nothing to involve Yang with the party. They got ashore going up, just above Silver Island.

THOMAS said he knew the boatman, but not Yang. He was asked by Carr to go up-country, and having recently been employed on a mandarin steamer and got some money he thought he would go in for some pleasure.

A Chinkiang boatman said Carr and another foreigner came to Wong, at Chinkiang, and Wong sent his boat down to meet the party, with provisions.

CARR again called repeated his statement that his head was very bad; that the fact that he, who belonged to a highly respectable family in England, should be in gaol, had preyed on his mind, and he had been thinking of hanging himself.

Mr. Coulter, on being referred to, said Carr's head was quite right. The Chinese prisoner was then remanded, and the foreign prisoners returned to gaol.

The boatmen in custody as witnesses preferred a request to be allowed to remain at the Mixed Court, instead of being sent back to the Police Station, where they alleged they did not get enough to eat. Mr. Medhurst requested the linguist Yang Heding to ascertain from them what was their real ground of objection to the Police Station, and they reported that they were starved there. The Magistrate thereupon undertook to take charge of them, and gave orders that they should have three good meals a day.

ARBITRATION CASE.

Nagasaki, 24th April.

An arbitration case, Robert Chesterman *versus* J. H. Wignall, was heard in H. B. M. Consular Court on the 24th instant, before Marcus Flowers, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, and Messrs. Alex. Grange and J. C. Cheetham as arbitrators.

The plaintiff in this suit, the former Captain of the steamer *Snap*, sued the defendant as the owner for \$155 wages due. The latter pleaded that, besides being entitled to the above amount, a further amount of \$45 was due to him as a set off for damages he had sustained by detention of the steamer at various times in the Inland Sea, the circumstances of which were published in our columns last week.

H. B. M. Consul and the arbitrators were of the opinion that the plaintiff was not entitled to his wages, and declared that he was indebted to the defendant Wignall to the extent of \$45 as per the following award:—
Due to J. H. Wignall, we allow ten days actual loss and detention of steamer *Snap* in the Inland Sea through neglect of the Captain and his being on shore, from and between the dates of 14th March and April 9th inclusive @ \$20 per day\$200.00
Due to R. Chesterman wages account from 28th January to 27th February \$155.00

We decree Chesterman indebted to J. H. Wignall\$ 45.00

Arbitrators { (Sgd.) ALEX. GRANGE, Master Mariner.
(Sgd.) J. C. CHEETHAM, S. S. Argus.
Nagasaki Express.

Clippings.

The steamer *Union* has changed her flag from the American to the English. We are informed she will shortly commence to trade on the coast, and not the Yangtze, for which she was intended when her alterations were commenced, freights having slightly changed since that time.

The British ship *Thermopylae* left Sydney on the 20th March with a N. E. wind, and had very light variable winds until the S. E. trades were reached in the parallel of 26 S.; they only extended to 21 S.; from thence to the Equator very light and variable winds from the N. E. quarter with frequent calms and squalls. Got the N. E. monsoon in 2° N. which was very light; from the Ladrone to the Loo Choos very light and baffling winds prevailed. Got to the China Coast on the 30th April, and had to heave to on account of thick weather; at noon on the 1st May, weather cleared, sighted Barren islands 5 p.m. Got pilot off N. Saddle. May 3rd anchored at Woosung. Came up the passage to the Westward of New Caledonia, crossed the Equator on the 9th April, Ladrone on the 19th April, and Loo Choos on 28th April.

"BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this public notice for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies Sold, by GEORGE STREET,
30 Cornhill.
LONDON (E.C.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, MAY 9TH, 1873.

ARRIVAL—from Japan—the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oregonian*, with the mail of 1st ultimo, from San Francisco.TELEGRAM.—London, 7th May.—Cotton, declining; *Mid. Orleans*, 9½d.; 8½-lb. *Grey Shirtings*, 10s.; market quiet; *Nailrod Iron*, £15, 10s.; and *Lead*, £23, 15s. for L.B.

PIECE GOODS.—Rather more activity has prevailed in the Cotton goods market since last mail left, but Woollens, for the most part, have continued unsaleable, excepting where low rates tempted buyers. *Grey Shirtings*—8½-lbs. have been doled out in small lots at £1.87 a 1.94 per piece for the commonest to the best of ordinary chops; Dewhurst's 3rd quality Eagles being obtainable from second hands at £1.94 a 1.95. Favorite Dewhurst's are, however, firmly held for prices—say £1.97 a 1.99 per piece—which dealers at the moment refuse to give, and which can be obtained under special order only. 6-lbs., 7-lbs., 9-lbs., and 10-lbs. are all lower in value, and sellers—of the heavy kinds more particularly—are more plentiful than buyers at the close. The sales of all kinds for the week are estimated at between 50,000 and 60,000 pieces, and about half of them consists of 8½-lbs. goods. The native buyers have struggled hard to secure the slight concession which the most recent transactions established in their favour. They are partly indebted to a firmer sterling exchange for the advantage they have gained. *White Shirtings* are a shade easier again—64 Reeds, similar to those advised last week, have been disposed of at £1.97. The market has been very quiet, and the reported sales are under 3,000 pieces. A fair business in *T-Cloths* has been transacted, and yet it is most difficult to determine whence the demand has come, and equally so to give true quotations. At Hankow, by latest advices, best 7-lb. Mexicans were in better favor, and more readily saleable, but even there, the business was not sufficiently extensive to account for the settlements here—50,000 pieces of all weights—and the natives assert that it was next to impossible to move *T-Cloths* in quantity in the north. Rates for common to best 6 and 7-lbs. have ruled very irregularly. A really strong and favorite Mexican 7-lb.—a higher grade than *Chop Dollar cloth*—would command a fancy price, whilst far 17 × 18 and 17 × 17 counts are very hard to place at better than Tls. 1.40 a 1.45 per piece. The quotations for finest 8-lbs. have been steady. £1.82 per piece has been paid for a small lot of Dewhurst's best; and £1.80 has been repeatedly refused for the same import. The lower counts of 36-inch have also sold at full last week's prices. *Drills*.—The interest shown by the dealers in this fabric has not yet abated. The enquiry has been continuous throughout the past week and prices have improved. There is now little or none to be had at £2.60 per piece for Dutch 14-lbs. and £2.70 per piece for English 15-lbs. For best English 15-lbs.—*Double Dragon*—£2.85 or £2.86 has been refused. The cloth is held for £2.90 and the importer seems confident of booking this figure. The business since this day week is not so very large in the aggregate. It would have been more extensive, perhaps, if sellers had chosen to meet the demand as freely as they seemed inclined to do about ten or twelve days ago. The sales are computed at 20,000 a 25,000 pieces of all kinds. The market closes firmly at quotations on the part of holders, but buyers are beginning to fancy that rates have got quite high enough for them again. Regarding *FANCY COTTONS* or *WOOLLENS* there is almost nothing to be said. The market has been exceedingly quiet. The enquiry for *Scarlet Long Ells* even—although unsatisfied at date of our last report, and notwithstanding the lightness of stocks—has been wanting in that buoyancy which is the characteristic of a healthy trade. The business done since this day week establishes the following rates:—*Blue Mottles* or *Denims*, 4.0.8 a 5 cand. per yard—800 pieces; *Dyed Damasks*, £4.90 per piece—480 pieces; *Dyed Brocades*, £2.90 per piece—250 pieces; 22-in. *Black Velvets*, £0.16½ per yard—90 pieces; *Mohammedan Cloths*, £0.16 per yard—200 pieces; *Scarlet Long Ells*, inferior, £6.00 per piece—800 pieces; C.P.H. assorted *Spanish Stripes*, £0.6.0 per yard—1,000 pieces; *Assorted Lastings*, £10.80 a 11.25 per piece—400 pieces; and *Figured Orleans*, 3.33 a 3.80 per piece—1,250 pieces.

C.P.H.	Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.
Camlets, per piece	15.4.0	16.1.0	15.6.0	16.5.0	18.8.0	...	14.5.0	16.5.0	16.0.0	...
Long Ells, per piece	6.1.2	6.3.0	5.6.0	6.4.0	5.2.5	...	...	5.3.0	5.6.0	...
Spanish Stripes, per yard	0.6.0½	0.5.6	0.6.5½	0.6.6	0.6.5	0.6.5	0.6.5	0.5.0	0.5.8	0.5.0

* No business. Nominally the same as last week.

	Grey Shirtings.	T-Cloths.	White Shirtings.	Drills.	Jeans.	Sheetings.	Dyed Shirtings.	Spots, White.	Spots, Dyed.	Brocades, White.	Brocades, Dyed.	Damasks Dyed.	Chintzes.
Stocks, last night. Pcs.	1,322,100	1,371,300	138,100	385,600	125,300	49,000	21,600	8,300	3,500	2,600	8,500	3,100	71,800
Against 11/5/72	2,536,000	1,160,000	271,600	112,000	56,300	55,800	8,284	10,680	8,000	5,000	23,000	6,500	99,800
Turkey Reds.	Velvets.	Handkerchiefs, doz.	Muslins.	Dimities.	Spanish Stripes.	M & B. Cloths.	Camlets.	Long Ells.	Lastings.	Crapes.	Lustres.		
28,300	15,500	1,700	135,300	25,900	7,400	14,400	19,800	19,200	54,900	9,800	7,700	19,100 89,700 5,900	
27,200	...	24,500	104,800	16,500	14,200	17,800	28,700	23,600	114,600	12,700	15,200	 All told, 116,600	

Last night's Stocks are exclusive of import cargoes ex *Venetia* and *Ava*, and of sundry re-exports.

G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS — 38½ yds. 39 in. 7-lbs. £ pc. 1.6.3 to 1.7.2 8½ @ 8½ lbs. 1.8.7 .. 1.9.7 9 a 9½-lbs. 2.2.0 .. 2.3.5 9½ @ 10-lbs. 2.3.5 .. 2.5.5	T.m.c. T.m.c. 40 yds. 36 in. 56 Reed £ pc. 1.8.0 .. 1.8.5 60 reed 1.9.0 .. 2.0.0 64 2.0.0 .. 2.1.0 64 " Best 2.2.0 .. 2.2.5 68 @ 72 reed 2.3.5 .. 2.7.0	T-CLOTHS — 6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ord... p. pc. 1.1.0 .. 1.1.3 7-lbs. do. do. 1.2.5 .. 1.3.0 6-lbs. Mex. nominal ... 1.2.0 .. 1.3.0 7-lbs. do. 1.4.0 .. 1.6.0 8 to 8½-lbs. 1.6.2 .. 1.8.3 Better kinds and XX 1.9.0 .. 2.1.6 HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue 28 in. £ dz. 0.4.5 .. 0.5.7½ Brown ... 0.5.0 .. 0.5.1 SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, White £ pc. 2.0.8 .. 2.1.5 Dyed, .. pc. 2.5.5 .. 2.6.5 BROCADES—White, 40 yds. £ pc. 2.1.5 .. 2.2.5 Dyed 2.7.0 .. 3.0.0 DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds. 4.4.0 .. 4.9.0 GENTIAN SHIRTINGS 2.3.5 .. 2.5.5 CHINTZ—Assorted £ pc. 1.4.5 .. 1.6.5 Blue and Brown 1.3.5 .. 1.5.5 Scarlet 1.4.5 .. 1.6.0 TURKEY REDS, 24 yds. 2½ a 3 lbs. 2.0.5 .. 2.2.0 Do. Best 2.2.5 .. 2.8.1 VELVETS—Black, 22 in. ... £ yd. 0.1.6 .. 0.1.9	VELVETEENS —Black, 18 in. 0.1.4 .. 0.1.5 26 in. 0.2.2 .. 0.2.6 DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in. ... £ pc. 1.2.0 .. 1.5.7 41 in. 1.6.0 .. 1.9.0 MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. 0.7.0 .. 0.8.0 CAMLETS, English, SS 15.0.0 .. 15.7.5 GG 15.7.5 SSG 15.6.0 MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS 0.7.5 .. 1.6.5 SPANISH STRIPES nom. £ yd. 0.6.0 .. 0.6.3 " T. T. B 0.6.3 LONG ELLS— Scarlet, 24 yrd. HH £ pc. 6.3.0 .. 6.3.5 " C.P.H. 6.1.2 .. 6.1.5 Assorted, HH 5.7.5 " C.P.H. 5.8.0 .. 6.0.0 " GG 5.9.0 LASTINGS, 30 yds 10.5.0 .. 12.5.0 CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. 5.1.0 .. 9.0.0 CRAPE LUSTRES 4.2.0 .. 4.5.0 ORLEANS—Figured, 30 yds. £ pc. 3.6.0 .. 4.1.0 Do. Spot & Stork Patterns. 3.6.0 .. 4.4.0
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METALS.—*Lead*.—The advance at home has given fresh impetus to our market, and large quantities have changed hands during the week just closed. From £5.15 per picul, the opening cash rate for L.B. the price has been run up to £5.25, and for delivery a month or six weeks hence, £5.35 per picul has been paid. The natives have been buying, on time, but, whether for speculation or for the inland trade, I have not been able to make out. *Tin*.—Of this article no sale has been reported since this day week, nor is there the slightest enquiry for it at the close. *Copper*.—Stocks are again reduced to about 100 piculs, and the market is looking upwards in consequence. £18 a 18.20 per picul, is, however, still the quotation for *Slab*, of which the stock of refined entirely consists. Of *Rod* or *Finger Copper* there is none on offer, and rates are purely nominal. *Ore* shows no change. *Nailrod Iron*.—The market for Iron generally is remarkably quiet, and we do not hear of anything having been done from first hands during the week. Importers find it very difficult to obtain offers, but they are still unwilling to submit to any concession.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—*Sapwood* is quiet and quotations shew no change. *Sandalwood*.—South Sea fairly saleable at quotations (£3.9.0 a 4.0.0); other kinds not asked for. *Mangrove Bark* quiet, and rather lower. *Pepper*.—Black has been sold at a decline of 2 a 3 mace per picul. White is saleable in small quantities at quotations.

SUGAR.—There has been less desire to purchase, and all classes of White and Brown have declined 1 a 2 mace per picul.

QUOTATIONS.—DUTY PAID

	Tls. m. c.		Tls. m. c.
QUICKSILVER—American	8.8 a 9.0	COTTON—Common	9.8.0 a 10.2.0
TIN PLATES—14 x 10 no demand	7.8.0 a 8.0.0	" Best	10.6.0 a 11.1.0
IRON WIRE—No. 17	7.5.0 a 7.7.5	SUGAR—White.....Swatow, No. 1	6.5.0 a 6.7.0
Small	8.2.5 a	" " 2	5.6.0 a 6.0.0
18	8.2.5 a 8.5.0	" " 3	5.0.0 a 5.4.0
19/23 no demand	29.5.0 a	Canton, ... 1	5.3.0 a 5.5.0
STRAITS TIN — Fong Hing— nom....	28.6.0 a	" " 2	4.8.0 a 5.0.0
Fok Chok	12.5.0 a 16.0.0	" " 3	4.5.0 a 4.7.0
Common Chops	3.5.0 a 3.6.0	Brown.....Swatow, Best	3.0.0 a 3.1.0
STEEL	3.7.5 a 4.2.0	" Common	2.5.0 a 2.7.0
Bamboo	18.5.0 a 19.0.0	" Canton, ...	2.8.0 a 3.0.0
JAPAN COPPER—Finger.....nominal... per Pcl.	18.0.0 a 18.2.0	" Common.....	2.3.0 a 2.5.0
Slab, best	16.5.0 a 17.0.0	PEPPER—Black	10.8.0 a 11.0.0
Ore	3.8.0 a 4.0.0	White	16.0.0 a 18.0.0
HOOP IRON	34.0.0 a 36.0.0	RATTANS—Common	2.4.0 a 2.9.0
PIG IRON	3.6.0 a 3.6.5	Good to fine	3.4.0 a 3.6.0
RAILROAD IRON—	3.1.0 a 3.3.0	Best	4.2.0 a 4.5.0
Dawes' Best	3.4.0 a 3.5.0	SAPAN WOOD—3 pieces to the picul ...	3.0.0 a 3.2.0
Belgian	 a	5 " " "	2.5.0 a
M. M. Crown		SANDALWOOD—South Sea	3.9.0 a 4.0.0
Bar—Dawes		Timor	9.0.0 a 10.0.0
Round		Malabar	15.5.0 a 17.5.0
LEAD—L B	5.2.5 a 5.3.0	MANGROVE BARK	0.6.0 a 1.3.0
Common Brand	5.2.0 a 5.2.5	FLINT STONES, new.....	0.6.5 a 0.7.0

COALS.—The principal arrivals have been of Australians by the *Thermopylae* and *Titania*, which, coming to hand when the demand was weak, have caused a decline in rates. We quote: Cardiff, £12; English, £10.50; American, £10.50; Sydney, £10.25; Newcastle, £10.25; Japan, £6.25; Formosa, £6.50, per ton from ship here.

FREIGHTS.—There has been a fair demand for Coast and Japan at last current rates. For London, from Hankow, the following steamers are advertised to load Tea, viz., *Venetia*, *Agamemnon*, *Gordon Castle*, *Drummond Castle*, and *Nankin*. Rate not yet fixed.

COTTON.—Unfavorable advices from Hankow have caused some buyers to withdraw from the market, and prices generally are lower.

EXCHANGE.—There has been scarcely any demand for Bank paper, whilst mercantile bills have been rather more plentiful in anticipation of the shipping season, and rates on London, have, in consequence, gradually advanced to 5s. 11½d. a 5s. 11½d. and 5s. 11½d. a 6s. for Bank and Mercantile bills respectively. On India also, quotations are higher, 306½ a 307 being offered with little success. On Hongkong, there has not been much business done, and rates are firm at 24½ a 25 for Bank drafts on demand, and 25½ private bills at 15 days, sight.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, at sight	5s. 9½d.	£ Tl.
" " at 6 month's sight	5s. 11½d. a 5s. 11½d.	"
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....	5s. 11½d. a 6s. 0d.	"
Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight.....	6s. 0d.	"
ON PARIS.—Banks at 6 months' sight	Fcs. 7.45 noml.	"
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....	Fcs. 7.67½	"
Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight	Rs. 306½ a 307	£ 100 Taels
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank Bills demand nom	Rs. 306½ a 307	"
ON BOMBAY.—"	Rs. 306½ a 307	"
ON HONGKONG.—Bank Bills, demand, 24½ a 25 per cent discount.	Private Bills, at 15 days' sight, 25½ per cent discount.	
INTEREST.—8 per cent per annum on first-class securities.		

PRICES OF BULLION.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—77.15 Tls. per 100 Dollars.	
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—81.	
PEKIN GOLD BARS.—98 Touch, 166.3 Taels, Shanghai Currency, per Bar of Tls. 9.7.2 Chauping weight.	
HAIKWAN SYCEE.—111.4.0 Taels Shanghai Currency per 100 Taels Haikwan weight.	
CANTON SYCEE.—109.5.0 Taels Shanghai Currency per 100 Taels Canton weight (nominal).	
BAR SILVER.—998 Touch or 17½ Betterness, Tls. 111.2 Shanghai Currency per 100 Taels, Canton weight.	
COPPER CASH.—1,620 per Tael.	

OPIUM.—**Malwa.**—Owing to the mail steamer *Venetia* bringing a very small supply, the market became firm and very few sales were made, for really good hard drug at £473. Since then sellers became anxious to realize, which caused the purchasers to hold off from buying and the market is dull, with nominal quotation of £470.

Patna.—In the early part of the week sales were effected at £448 a 450, but advices from Hongkong not being favorable the market dropped to £440 a 442.

Benares remained steady during the week, and sales were made from £410 a 415.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—There has been no business during the past week, and all interest is now fixed upon the opening of the new season at Hankow, to which port many of our buyers have already gone. We learn that the weather had continued fine during the picking of the first crop, and that arrivals in bulk were expected about the 20th inst.

The Export to Great Britain to date, including lost Cargoes, is—

	1872-1873.	1871-1872.
Black.....	65,292,749 lbs. against	70,620,728 lbs.
Green	11,289,763 " "	8,279,144 " "
Total	76,582,512 " "	78,899,872 " "

SILK.—Nothing doing. News of the coming crop continues favorable, and the first Silks are expected to arrive on our market in about three weeks.

OUTPORTS.

JAPAN.—*Yokohama*, 26th April.—The Chamber of Commerce Report last published says:—"As is usual at this time of the year, the market for imports has been extremely dull. In manufactured goods, with the exception of a few sales of *Shirtings* and *Yarns* at lower rates, there has been scarcely anything doing, and prices are for the most part nominal. In metals only, *Naval Iron* is fairly saleable. Rates for all classes of goods are weaker, with very little animation apparent." A small demand existed for 22-in. *Black Velvets* at \$9 a 10 per piece. Stocks, 19,000 pieces. "Cotton in no demand." The Japanese dealers predicted greater activity within the next fortnight, and they might safely do so as matters could hardly go much worse.

TIENTSIN.—Advices from this port extend to 3rd instant. At date, there was very little improvement noticeable, and the prospect of an early amelioration was dim, if native statements are to be believed, and they are to a certain extent supported by the small business done here of late, and by the extremely light cargoes of manufactures taken hence by recent steamers for the North.

HANKOW.—The last received letters report *Grey Shirtings* in moderate demand; best 7-lbs. Mexican *T-Cloths* readily saleable; common counts in less favor; and a fall of 5 cands. per piece in the value of Drills. To make trade, sales had been made on the credit system. Goods had been sold and delivered on the promise of buyers to pay at a remote date—so the natives here aver; and they are amused at this, to them, novel style of commercial enterprise.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

MAY 10, 1873.

ARRIVALS.—(Not given above.)—May 3rd, *Thermopylae* and *Titania*, from Newcastle, N.S.W. 10th, *Ulysses*, str., from Liverpool.DEPARTURES.—(Not given above.)—May 8th, *Diomed*, str., for London.

SILK.—The French mail steamer takes 22 bales, and the American mail 19 bales.

EXCHANGE.—The near approach of the new Tea and Silk season have tended to strengthen our exchange market, which has shewn a slight upward movement during the past week. We quote closing rates:—On London, Bank Bills, at sight, 5s. 9½d., 6 months' sight, 5s. 11½d. a 5s. 11½d.; Credits, 6 months' sight, 5s. 11½d. a 6s.; Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight, 6s. On Paris, Bank, 6 months' sight, Frs. 7.60 nom.; Private, Frs. 7.70 a 7.72½ nom. On India—Bombay Bank, demand, Rs. 307; Calcutta Bank, demand, Rs. 307. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 25 per cent. discount; Private, 15 days' sight, 25½. Mexican dollars—Sh. Tls. 77.15 per 100. Carolus dollars—Sh. Tls. 79.80 per 100. Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 166. Bar Silver, Tls. 111.20. Copper cash, 1,620 per tael.

SHARES.—There have been considerable transactions, and prices generally are firm. We quote:—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks, \$125 paid, 58 % prem. S. S. N. Co., \$100 paid, \$12½ prem. cash. U. S. N. Co., \$100 paid, 20 discount for cash. North-China Steamer Co., \$100 paid, \$45 discount for cash. Shanghai Gas Co., \$100 paid, \$45 prem. French Gas Co., \$50 paid, \$12 prem. Yangtze Insurance Co., \$500 paid, \$265 prem. China & Japan Marine Insurance Co., \$100 paid, \$11½ prem. for cash. Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., \$200 paid, \$325 prem. for cash. Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., \$100 paid, \$52 prem. for cash.

THE WEATHER.—The weather during the past seven days has been generally fine and warm. Last night, we had heavy rain, and to-day is showery. Average thermometer—maximum, 70; minimum, 57. Against last year—maximum, 71; and minimum, 59.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

Stock.	Paid up.	Last Divid.	Closing Quotations.
Banks.			
H'kong and Shai Banking Corp'n.	\$ 125	12 p. c.	58 ¾ 74½
Steamer Cos.			
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.	Tls.	Tls.	115½ cash 115 Sep
Union Steam Navigation Company.	100	12 p. c.	80
North-China Steamer Comp'y.	100		55
China Coast S. N. Co.	Tls. 15		Tls. 15 Nominal
Docks.			
Shanghai Dock Co.	Tl. 500	4 p. c.	210
Pootung Dock Co.	100	10 p. c.	100
Gas.			
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	12 p. c.	Tls. 145
French Gas Co.	50	11 p. c.	62
H'kong and China Gas Co. (Limtd).	£ 10	10 p. c.	\$65 nominal
Insurance.			
China Traders' Co. (Limited)	\$1,000	250 p. ab	\$ 2100
N.-China Ins. Co.	Tl. 300	Trienu'	400
Union Ins. Society of Canton	\$1,000	Do.	
Yangtze Insurance Association	Tl. 500	15 p. c.	765
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	100	12 p. c.	111½
Chinese Insurance Co. (Limited)	\$ 200	12 p. c.	230 74½
H'kong Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	200	12 p. c. & \$21.25bs	525 "
Victoria Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	100	12 p. c.	118 75
China Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	100	12 p. c.	132 74½
Miscellaneous.			
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Comp'y.	Tl. 850	12 p. c.	530
Shai and Hongkew Wharf Co.	100	12 p. c.	162
Shai and Pootung Foundry Co.	100	1st year	77½
Seochow Creek Bridge Co.	100		" "
Shai Racket Club.	120	5 p. c.	" "
Bridge of Bonte (Ningpo)	500	12 p. c.	" "
Exchange.			
Bank Sight Rate.			75

J. P. BISSET & Co.,

Sharebrokers.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June 1872 to 8th May, 1873.

Adamson, Bell & Co.	1,604
Balfour, Butler & Co.	857
Barnet & Co.	465
Birt & Co.	13
Birley, Worthington & Co.	460
Blain & Co.	60
Bower, Hanbury & Co.	3,294
Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	584
Bovet Brothers & Co.	537
Bull, Pardon & Co.	287
Butterfield & Swire	1,686
Chapman, King & Co.	80
Coutts & Co.	169
Dent & Co.	172
Dickinson & Co.	50
Essex & Co.	1,485
Findlay, Wade & Co.	198
Fogg & Co.	242
Ganwell, F. R.	50
Gibb, Livingston & Co.	635
Gilman & Co.	583
Heard, Augustine, & Co.	409
Helbling, J. C., & Co.	224
Hogg, Brothers	99
Holliday, Wise & Co.	73
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	1,080
Jarvie, John, & Co.	1,343
Lacroix, Cousins & Co.	2,643
Lindsay & Head	48
Maertens, A. H.	957
Morris, Lewis & Co.	65
Nachtrieb, A., & Co.	971
Overbeck & Co.	41
Pila & Co.	1,250
Pustau, Wm. & Co.	48
Reiss & Co.	2,585
Russell & Co.	1,250
Sassoon, E. D. & Co.	38
Sassoon, David, Sons & Co.	2,128
Scheibler, Matthaei & Co.	770
Shaw, Brothers & Co.	516
Siemssen & Co.	523
Skeggs, C. J., & Co.	47
Texter & Co.	3,388
Telge, Nolting & Co.	188
Thorne Brothers & Co.	438
Turner & Co.	84
Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	310
Westall, Brand & Co.	641
Wright, Burkill & Co.	1,021
Sundries	18,866

55,500



LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers Oilmen and universally.

4my 30

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms and conditions, to the extent of £10,000 on any one building with its contents.

WESTALL, BRAND & Co.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1872.

J. & E. ATKINSON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERY & FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

PRIZE MEDAL,

PRIZE MEDAL,



The only Silver Medal for English Perfumery, Paris 1867.
"Cordova Exhibition, 1872. Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."



Established 1799.

LONDON 1862.

PARIS 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE

Is now manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

ATKINSONS' ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER

Is also manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' White Rose. Atkinsons' Frangipane and other Perfumes

Are manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' Brown Windsor Soap. Atkinsons' Bears' Grease.

Atkinsons' Cold Cream. Atkinsons' Sachet Powders.

Atkinsons' Circassian Rose Opiate for the Teeth.

Atkinsons' Violet Powder. Atkinsons' Rose Toilet Powder.

Atkinsons' Perfumed Hair Oils of all odours.

Price List on application.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., are now manufactured in bond, and greatly increased discount allowed thereon.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSONS' goods are LARGELY COUNTERFEITED, orders should therefore be sent direct or through Commission Houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

16my-73 35

May 15th, 1872.



SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

Have proved beyond question that

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair.

Perfectly free from any poisonous or mineral admixture, its certain good effects are lasting, even to the latest period of life, it prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

CAUTION.

Each Bottle has a GLASS STOPPER, instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This Notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India and the Colonies under their names.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or PEARL DENTRIFICE, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation. This Royally-patronised and Ladies' esteemed Specific realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and at all Bazaars throughout China and Japan.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fail to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

"Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES."

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20 Hatton garden, London.

5jy 73 July 6th, 1872.

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Health for a Shilling, BY THE USE OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

If your Liver be sluggish take Holloways' Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is every thing; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over-indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to all, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not", answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renewed Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt in into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. tf 41

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.
REMEDIAL USE AND ACTION.

THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while Medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daverport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Agents for Shanghai—Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

Hongkong—Messrs. WATSON & Co.
19se 17

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
May	1 Chihli	Am str	763	Hawes	Chefoo & Tientsin	April —	General	Russell and Co
...	2 Chusan	Am str	847	Morse	Ningpo	May 1	do	Russell and Co
...	2 Hirado	Am str	1084	Gray	Hankow and Ports	April 30	do	Russell and Co
...	2 Taku	Br str	608	Hooper	Amoy, &c.	... 23	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	2 Venetia	Br str	2726	Angove	Hongkong, &c	... 29	Mails, etc.	P. & O. Co
...	2 Bird	Ger sch						
...	2 Chukiang	Br str	798	Hogg	H'kong & Canton	... —	General	Siemssen and Co
...	2 Acantha	Br str	652	Young	H'kong & Canton	... —	do	Olyphant and Co
...	3 Salacia	Br bq	423	Jackson	Swatow	... —	do	Morris, Lewis and Co
...	3 Ping On	Am str	364	Ellis	Swatow	... 29	do	Olyphant and Co
...	3 Titania	Br sh	897	Hunt	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Mar 18	Coals	Frazier and Co
...	3 Thermopylae	Br sh	947	Kemball	Newcastle, N.S.W.	... 21	do	Augustine Heard and Co
...	3 Serpent	Br bq	258	McDonald	Nagasaki	April 26	do	Master
...	3 Zohrab	Br bq	411	Payre	Nagasaki	... —	do	Olyphant and Co
...	4 Chusan	Am str	847	Morse	Ningpo	May 3	General	Russell and Co
...	4 Sin Nanzing	Br str	722	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin	April 30	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	4 Hupel	Am str	1079	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	... —	do	Russell and Co
...	4 Tung Ting	Am str	241	Spedding	Hankow & Ports	... —	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	4 Iroquois	U.S. cor.	1060	Adams				
...	4 Bourayne	Fr corv		Senex	Ningpo	May —		
...	5 Malacca	Br str	1037	Gaby	Foochow	... —	Poles	P. and O. Co
...	5 Oregonian	Am str	1096	Dearborn	Nagasaki, Hiogo, &c.	... 3	General	Geo. F. Bowman
...	5 Shinse	Am str	561	Steele	Chefoo & Tientsin	... —	do	Russell and Co
...	6 Couleuvre	Fr g.-b.	500					
...	6 Yung Ching	Chi str	661	Gibbon	Chefoo & Tientsin	... —	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	6 Britain's Pride	Br bq	178	Berry	Nagasaki	... 1	do	P. Tellenne
...	6 Fusiyama	Am str	1113	Harmon	Hankow and Ports	... —	do	Russell and Co
...	7 Chusan	Am str	847	Morse	Ningpo	... 6	do	Russell and Co
...	7 Snap	Br str	218	Gilechrist	Nagasaki	... —	do	Master
...	8 Wae Sing	Chi str						
...	8 Craigforth	Br str	862	Scott	Hongkong, etc.	... 2	do	Olyphant and Co
...	8 Cadiz	Am str	386	Lowell	Swatow, etc.	... 2	do	Olyphant and Co
...	8 Eaglet	Br bq	391	Nichols	Taiwan-foo	April 26	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	8 Szechuen	Am str	554	Patterson	Chefoo & Tientsin	May 4	do	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES

(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY
May	1 Hilda	Br bq	306	Davy	Hakodadi	General	Nils Moller
...	1 Norham Castle	Br sh	698	Marshall	Nagasaki	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
...	2 New York	Am str	1373	Furber	N'aki, Hiogo, &c	do	Geo. F. Bowman
...	2 Pychow	Am str	879	Paul	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
...	2 Vesta	Am bq	300	Percy	Nagasaki	do	Wheelock and Co
...	2 Lizzie & Rosa	Br bq	380	Hagan	Swatow	do	Augustine Heard & Co
...	2 Emeu	Br str	907	Lee	Amoy & Swatow	do	P. & O. Co
...	2 Chusan	Am str	847	Morse	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
...	3 Gordon Castle	Br str	1280	Holmes	Hankow	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
...	3 Canton	Br str	1215	Jaques	Hongkong	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
...	4 Tunsin	Br str	610	Martin	Hankow & Ports	General	Butterfield and Swire
...	4 Hangchow	Am str	950	Lloyd	Hankow and Ports	do	Russell and Co
...	4 Ottawa	Br str	828	Hutchison	H'kong & Canton	do	Morris, Lewis and Co
...	4 Acantha	Br str	652	Young	H'kong & Canton	do	Olyphant and Co
...	4 Avoca	Br str	1006	Andrews	Hongkong	Silk and Genera	P. & O. Co
...	4 Taku	Br str	608	Hooper	Chefoo & Tientsin	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	4 Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	C'foo, Tientsin, &c	do	Russell and Co
...	5 Chusan	Am str	847	Morse	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
...	5 Washi	Br str	221	Castor	Hiogo	do	Telge, Nolting and Co
...	5 Yarusu	Ger bq	489	Diederich	Nagasaki	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	5 Columbia	Br bq	344	Youngson	Taiwan-foo	do	Mackenzie and Co
...	6 Adeu	Chi str	507	Peterzen	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	6 Nardoo	Br bq	379	Paul	Nagasaki	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
...	6 Huntly Castle	Br sh	623	Macmuley	Foochow	do	Adamson, Bell and Co
...	6 Galveston	Am bq	622	Briard	Nagasaki	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	7 Chihli	Am str	763	Hawes	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Russell and Co
...	7 Hirado	Am str	1084	Gray	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
...	7 Sin Nanzing	Br str	722	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	7 Ping On	Am str	364	Ellis	Swatow	do	Olyphant and Co
...	7 Chinkiang	Br str	798	Hogg	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
...	7 E. M. Young	Br bq	345	Mecher	Foochow	do	Augustine Heard & Co
...	7 Giffard	Br bq	316	Munday	Keelung	do	Russell and Co
...	7 Chusan	Am str	847	Morse	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
...	8 Diomed	Br str	1201	Jackson	London	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	8 Russia	Rus str	1543	Kasy	Hankow	Ballast	Olyphant and Co
...	8 Venetia	Br str	1728	Angove	Hankow	General	P. and O. Co
...	8 Yung Ching	Chi str	661	Gibbon	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	8 Tung Ting	Am str	241	Spedding	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	8 Serpent	Br bq	258	McDonald	Nagasaki	Ballast	P. Tellenne

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